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MR. MANGUM'S SPEECH.

SENATE—APRIL 15, 1852.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL EXPLANATIONS.

MANGUM. Mr. President, I have to make, in the ordinary acceptation of the term. I desire to make a statement, as briefly as I may, of facts which, in fact, are confined to my own personal history, as I am aware, is of little consequence to any body but myself—a matter which men are supposed to understand but few wisely. I will do as I can.

I say to the Senate, that, during the session, my health has been, I think, good; my spirits at best very variable; that I have participated at all in the business of the Senate, except occasionally and slightly—still less have I participated in the arrangements or intrigues of political questions, or anything of the kind. Yet I find, humble as I am, that I am made the subject of newspaper speculations, representations and conflictingly at different times, however small may be the importance. I am unwilling that the record should pass upon it and extinguish it, desire to be understood correctly.

It is my habit, throughout life, to avoid questions of this character, never to notice them, if I desire, if I shall succeed in satisfying myself perfectly, that I have not invited or thrust the subjects. In the next presidency, I shall be found prepared to support the Whig Convention. I am a party man, and shall act as such; I shall yield, as I was bound four years ago, against my wishes, if necessary, against all my wishes, to support, as I did then, openly, the nominee of the Whig party.

I shall probably do this. I do not know. I had the same right that preference implies no principle upon my part, nor any departure from or recollection of principles that I have steadily held, for now nearly thirty years, as a member of the national legislature, I know, if I go in a particular direction that we have conservatives, both North and South, of what is esteemed the most valuable institution of the South, who imagine that a man is unfaithful to them, is unfaithful to them, if he does not happen to walk in the path indicated by them. I am sorry, if not wise enough, to act upon the suggestions of my own understanding, wise or unwise, I shall pursue without fear, favor, or affection or hope of reward—unintimidated by the frowns of power—unseduced by the enticements of flattery.

There is an interesting question, I, uninformed and believe that I regards my first choice, from a the Whig constituency whom I have the honor to represent. It has not been a matter of thought for me, in the course of my existence, to differ profoundly, on questions, from my constituency. I have been forbearing and silent, that is the ground of many censures which my sense of public duty, and to such difference—the most distinct actions of my public life, those in regard to which doubts have arisen, and have, in some cases, given me whatever little trouble I may have had at home. I shall pursue the course that my judgment indicate as the best for the prosperity, happiness, and prosperity of the whole time that the relations between myself and my constituency.

I shall refrain from public solicitation for nothing not even again a candidate. During nearly thirty years which I have passed in the public councils, I have never sought employment, or, if I have, under any circumstances, I always feel a sort of humiliation in soliciting the kind confidence of my constituents, the people of North Carolina, and, if successful, that humility produced upon me by a sense of my unworthiness to render this service with the degree of confidence which is reposed in me.

I shall now any sort of hostility to them for any place or profit, if they had it in their power. I am no candidate, and possibility, never shall be in favor of a people who are dearer to my own heart than life, and I trust the whole world near to me.

From evidences which I have that a majority of the North Carolina prefer the presidency for the succession, as their choice. That is not exactly my conviction where I stood four years ago, another as my first choice. My opinion between my constituency myself can lead, I trust, to anything to be detrimental to the I know perfectly well that this preference on my part will sound harshly on the ears of the present Executive, both here and elsewhere. But, according to the whole tenor of my whole life, I feel it to be my duty to speak truly my honest and sincere opinions. I will speak even unreservedly to my constituents, if I believe their interests require it.

I further say that I believe the people of North Carolina are so familiar with the agitations that have existed for a particular subject, and with the relations of a local and sectional character of every kind whatsoever, that they would very reluctantly bestow their support upon any one who either directly or indirectly encourages such agitation.—In that respect we do not differ at all; for I hold that no enlightened patriot can ever desire to see this country pass again through such terrible, such alarming scenes as we all witnessed during 1849 and 1850. I pray God that such may never happen again in this country.

I know very well that there are certain gentlemen who make light of it; who supposed, or affected to suppose, that no evil was likely to result from that agitation; who considered that the Union was safe; or who, to conceal their unpatriotic and traitorous devices, affected to consider it safe. Yes, sir, if they had been at sea, and in a storm, perhaps they might have made light of it when they regained *terra firma*; but they were not less affrighted, perhaps, during the time when the elements were beating and struggling, and warring above, beneath, and around them. The wisest men in this country did think there was great and imminent peril. I thought so then—I think so yet. I hope we have escaped it. But with all the fatalities there is not yet a finality to the disposition to agitate. I disapprove the whole of it. I think that in this burning focus of faction at the city of Washington, quite as much is done to produce this agitation as is produced either by the abolitionists of the North or the disunionists of another portion of the Union. I have no sympathy with either of them. I have never been heard to speak in any factious spirit upon this delicate question within my recollection. It is not my purpose to do it now.

Instead of preferring the present President of United States as my first choice, I prefer Winfield Scott; and if he shall be the nominee, I have little fear of the result. I know how difficult it is for a man powerless, without patronage, and without official influence, to get a nomination against the power of an administration which, can wheel into the ranks a hundred thousand office-holders, and dependants perhaps to the number of half a million. I know that if they unscrupulously use this power, it will be next to impossible to obtain a nomination against them. The present President is entitled to the declaration from me that I believe he would scorn the use of such means. But what some of his friends might do I should not undertake to vouch for. Their activity—premature and somewhat absurd, as I thought—seems to furnish a full guarantee that they will not be in the future sluggards, and disloyal to their practices in the past.

I have said that North Carolina will not be inclined to support any man who is in favor of reopening agitation upon these delicate subjects, and on that point I here express the conviction, and I might almost say my knowledge, that General Scott can show as clean a bill of political health on these questions as either the present President, Mr. Webster, or Mr. Clay. I say what I think I know, during the pendency of these questions. After the successful adjustment of them, good and patriotic and pacific men met the "All hails." of the entire country; but before those measures passed, when men stood upon a plank, trembling over a precipice—that was the time to try the sincerity, the candor, and the truthfulness of men's professions and men's conduct. During that period General Scott unqualifiedly went ahead to produce an adjustment of those angry difficulties, and a pacification upon which honorable men—North, South, East, and West—could stand in reference to the questions that were then agitating the country so menacingly and apallingly. I do not pretend to say that he approved of everything that was done in the various acts of compromise, and concurred in all their details. Far from it. I would venture to say, as a mere matter of opinion, that there was not a member in either branch of the legislature that approved of everything in every one of those bills. I certainly did not. But I acted upon this principle: I went for an adjustment upon which an honorable man could stand at both ends of the Union. I did not desire to obtain an advantage, or a victory, or a triumph over my opponents in that sectional controversy. I think there is no enlightened patriot who would not scorn to acquire a victory or a triumph over his friends and his brethren. In that respect, I believe, from my intercourse with General Scott, that he more nearly coincided with my personal feelings than any other man with whom I conversed. Sir, national in all his feelings, in all his proclivities, in all his inclinations, in all his professions, he desired neither a triumph of the North over the South, nor of the South over the North. Nor did I. I desired an adjustment of any sort upon which men might stand with honor at both extremes of the Union, and preserve that heritage without which liberty, I think, would be extinguished, and perhaps forever. Imagine this Union separated exactly in twain: once set that example, and it would crumble down into the smallest and most contemptible, and factious, and warring fragments, and we would become a by-word and a scorn to all the enlightened portions of mankind who feel any interest in human liberty and in the progress of civilization.

I believe, therefore, that in doing what I do, in indicating the preference which I have, I in no degree depart from the principles I have always advocated—not at all. But yet I find gentlemen whose ambition may be limited to a township, or a county, or a congressional district, or at most, perhaps, to a State, impugning me in the public prints as a tail to the kite of the honorable senator from New York, [Mr. Seward,] for whom I have all due respect, except for his opinions upon the delicate subjects to which I have referred. There we are as wide as the poles asunder. In regard to that, we agree to disagree.—Yes, sir; these gentlemen of but yesterday are arraigning my consistency—my steadfastness to the South—to southern principles and southern institutions. Where can the boldest of them find that in a public life of nearly thirty years I have quailed in the presence of an enemy to the peculiar interests of my region of country? where the intimidation of power has made me succumb, or the blandishments and the arts of flattery have seduced me from the course which I had marked out for myself? No record of the sort can be produced. I may be a little ultra on this subject; yet I hope that does not extend so far as to make me sectional, and to forget that I have a great duty that I owe to every portion of this blessed Union. I hope not, sir. But some gentlemen are so extremely wise that they cannot associate with gentlemen who entertain different views on this subject. We must introduce into our platform and our creed a new principle. We are to take the Compromise as a new article in our political creed. I have not looked at it very much of late; but I well remember, when it was passed, if you went South, you would find but a mere majority of whigs and democrats combined in favor of it; and if you went North, you would find the majority the other way—more democrats in favor of it than whigs, I admit. Well, that would be a platform! I suppose our friends in South Carolina, and even of Alabama and Mississippi, would be very unwilling to see it constructed; and some as sound democrats as there are in this land, and as sound whigs too, would be unwilling to meet on that platform. The compromise measures have passed into laws. There is no longer any territory open for the agitation of provisoes; and I hope no more territory may be acquired, either by the spirit of rapacity or otherwise, to revivify those questions. They are now settled. There is nothing upon which agitation can act. If any triumph was obtained, it was but upon a single point—in accordance, I believe, with the principles of all parties in this country—that each State may determine for itself what shall be the character of its domestic institutions. I think there was no loss of honor on either side. Yet it has gone to the South, that there was an entire destruction of all the elements of honor, and that men cannot stand upon the settlement. They are asked to stand out of the Union; but they would not stand there long. So, in the North, it is said the constitution must be disregarded. And who alleges it? Men who desecrate the Holy Bible and the religion of our Saviour himself. But this will not in the long run weigh with the common sense of the country; for I have an abiding belief that whenever this country shall be deeply stirred to its foundations, it will show common sense enough, and conservatism enough, to maintain our institutions. In a word, I think a separation of the States almost a political impossibility. I thought otherwise, or rather feared otherwise, during that terrible session of 1849–50. I had strong apprehensions, as one would have had even for a parent or a child that hung by a thread over a bottomless gulf. The bravest of men were made to tremble, and almost to quake; were sleepless at night; ridiculous as it is represented to be by some gentlemen who recklessly went forward, lighting their little tapers, and making their way through the world, trying to get a little flash popularity which would not live longer than their tapers would burn. Recklessly as they push forward to results, fearful and destructive to everything of political philosophy, every lover of human liberty and human freedom must have felt that on the decision of the questions then pending depended the hopes of mankind; and that, if these reckless counsels should prevail, this Union—the hope of mankind—would have been buried for a time, if not forever. I hope never to be endowed with that sort of recklessness; and I hope that the majority of the American people will never be endowed with it. I hope that, with a fraternal, kindly, and affectionate sense, we will watch our institutions, watch their progress, and endeavor to perpetuate their safety.

In the preference I have indicated for the next presidency, I feel that our interests will be as secure in those hands as in any hands that could be selected in this Union. I feel that in the purity, the nationality, the known honor, the honest and steadfast principles of that gentleman, they would be as safe as they would be anywhere. In the providence of God, it is not the highest ability and most practised statesmanship that are required to give us a good government. It would be most unfortunate for the world, and especially for this American world, if it were so.—Right intentions, a sound and a firm heart, and a steady purpose, with the elements of good, strong, common sense, are all that are required for carrying out all that is necessary to make the people happy, prosperous, and even glorious.

The practised Machiavelians, intimately acquainted with all the sinuosities, tortuosities, and adroitnesses of the cunning politician, yield to strong and high sense, a firm heart, and right intentions and directness of purpose, as quickly as our cousins—the wily Mexicans—yielded to a greater than Cortez, in his triumphant, glorious, and almost miraculous march from Vera Cruz to the old city of the Aztecs.

There is another circumstance which leads me to my preference in favor of the gentleman whom I preferred four years ago. I think it was a great national misfortune that he was not selected at that time. If he had been President, we should have never had the scenes which occurred here during the winter and spring of 1849–'50; we should not have had the Buffalo convention, with all its disasters. But this other reason of mine is, the ground of availability. It has been my steady, unwavering conviction, for more than a year and a half, that Winfield Scott is the only whig in this Union who can reach the presidency by the voice of the people. I admit that he has been somewhat crippled and damaged at the South—and I say it with all due respect—by the development of a premature, and, as I have thought, somewhat absurd ambition of the present "powers that be." They have endeavored to ally him with free-soil and abolition influences; and the unerring instincts of fear have brought the ever-watchful democracy into harmonious co-operation with the "powers that be" on this point. Sir, there is no abolitionist who believes there is any truth in that allegation, or cunningly-suggested insinuation; nor do they believe it themselves. There is no free-soiler who ever expects to be able to use him as an instrument. Of all the men upon the earth, I should select him among the first who would never be made an unworthy instrument in the hands of any faction, whether South or North. That is my opinion. I undertake to express the belief that he is the only whig in the Union who has any chance to be elected to the presidency; and I would say to my honorable and respected friend from Michigan, [Mr. Cass,] that I should never repine to see any honor conferred upon him by the American people.—Though perhaps this is praise coming from a quarter that may rather damage than benefit him, I must say that I shall never forget the unwavering, steady, anxious solicitude that that senator exhibited in the Committee of Thirteen, from the day of its first meeting until the report was finally made. I say again—not as a whig, but as an American citizen—that I should never repine at any honors the country might think proper to confer upon him; yet I should feel some sympathy for him to see him in collision with my friend, General Scott; for I rather apprehend that the scenes of Cherubusco and Chapultepec would be re-enacted; though, of course, I do not mean to compare the senator from Michigan to the Mexicans. I venture to express the opinion that there is no intelligent person within the hearing of my voice, who has turned his attention to these subjects, who believes that either of the other whig candidates presented can get even half the number of electoral votes necessary to make an election. There is not an intelligent person, I think, who has turned his attention to the subject, who does not entertain this opinion in common with me.

I have a strong feeling of *auld lang syne* for my old friend, the editor of the Union; for I have been distressed at his sorrow that the whigs did not seem to pay a sufficient degree of respect to certain other gentlemen who are named for a certain high office. I sympathize with his solicitude and anxiety, for I have none but the kindest personal feelings for him, and great respect for his sagacity—a quality which I think he possesses in a very high degree. It is the old doctrine of New York Democracy, first avowed, I believe, by Governor Marcy, now a very prominent candidate for the Presidency, that the spoils belong to the victorious party. It is said there are fifty millions of spoils to pass to the victorious party. And let me say that, if a satisfactory guarantee could be given to the friends of the editor of the Union that we would nominate A or B, or any other than Winfield Scott, as a candidate for the presidency, they might be willing to advance, in the Hungarian-scrip style, ten per cent. of these fifty millions, or five millions; and they would make by the operation forty-five millions with an absolute certainty. Our friends of the Democracy are keen at a sharp bargain. But if our choice should fall upon the hero of Chapultepec and Cerro Gordo, and of all other fields where his proud war-steed has champed the victorious bit, they would not get off quite so easy. It this could be a business transaction, divested of everything supposed to be dishonorable, sustained by public opinion—if we could give satisfactory guarantees of who should be the nominee of the whig convention—we would have the money paid over, after reasonable notice, in a short time after the books were opened. By going into the political marts where offices are bought and sold, and arranged "out" and "in," the thing would be very easy.

This is a very dull and a very dry business to be giving in a confession here which is exactly at war with the feelings of my own constituents; but so it must be, I have seen also, on the part of my friend, the editor of the Union, great solicitude to exclude General Scott from any intimation, in the terrible session of 1850, directly or indirectly, of desiring any law to be passed which should be more efficient in restoring fugitives from labor to their former service. I find by looking at the journals, that as early as the 3d of January, 1850, that bill was introduced and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary; and as early as the 17th of January it was reported back from that committee. It underwent several day's discussion, upon a motion which I myself had the honor to make, that with the resolution introduced by the senator from Tennessee, [Mr. Bell,] and the resolutions and bills introduced by an honorable senator from Mississippi, [Mr. Foote,] no longer here, and the resolution of the senator from Kentucky, [Mr. Clay,] it should be referred to that much-reviled Committee of Thirteen. We afterwards (what seemed to me to be an anomaly in parliamentary business) retained in this body the fugitive-slave-bill, subject to occasional discussions, while the same subject was before the Committee of Thirteen. The committee reported a bill on that subject, which we supposed would be quite as efficient, and less offensive to northern sentiment than the bill which finally became a law.

By an amendment which was introduced—if I should speak of committee affairs—I think by the senator from Michigan, and which was adopted and reported by the committee—it would have placed this law in a much more acceptable and less offensive condition to the north than the law which finally passed. But there was a wreck of the omnibus, and we had to gather the *membra disjecta* as we could, and fix them together. In doing so, we lost sight of the old fugitive-slave bill, reported by the Committee of Thirteen, and took that already prepared to our hands by the Committee on the Judiciary, and that was passed. General Scott when he addressed the Union meeting at Castle Garden—when he wrote his letter to Mr. Clay—when he spoke in the Capitol and the lobbies of this chamber, manifesting the utmost degree of anxiety and solicitude that some plan of adjustment should be agreed upon by which the Union would be relieved from the menacing condition in which it was placed—must have had in contemplation that with the other great objects. That he went for all the details of that measure, or for all the measures usually called the Compromise, I do not undertake to say. I have never heard him declare it. There were many things in those several bills which I would have had out of them if I could. But the Union, like divers other papers, with a very patriotic spirit, looking very much to the pacification of the country, desires to reopen this question upon the fugitive slave bill, and to indicate that Gen. Scott must say what were his purposes, or that he cannot be supported by honorable men from the South. Well, sir, we shall see. I have no apprehensions upon that subject. I consider him as national and patriotic as any man whatsoever who is named for the presidency by either of the parties of the country. He would scorn to acquire a triumph for one section of the country over another, and nobody would do it but a little two-penny politician. No enlightened patriot or statesman, with enlarged views, would ever desire it. It would be the nidus—the nest of unnumbered ills in the future—the nest from which, instead of birds with brilliant plumage, to delight the eye, and warblings to regale the ear, would issue serpents to sting the American people to madness. It is unbrotherly, and it is as unwise as it is unbrotherly, to desire such sectional advantages, miscalled triumphs. No American patriot can or will ever desire it.

If I were placed upon the confines of the most distant frontier of the East, or if I were placed upon the banks of the Rio Grande; or if, again, I were placed in the furthest west, upon the wild sea-banks laved by the waves of the peaceful sea; or if I were upon the cold heights of the Rock Mountains, I should desire to be able to say, with a full heart, with a swelling exultant pride, *this is my country; I am an American citizen.*

Sir, every portion of the Union, to the enlightened public man, if not equally dear, is dear to this extent: that he would acquire no undue advantage over that in favor of his own. A man who would do that I would not trust with my purse in the private walks of life—that is, if it had anything in it.

But it is said by a certain class of politicians that General Scott should give out a letter and his views of what were, and what are, his sentiments and opinions. I should like to have seen what would have been said of a man who would have required that General Washington should ride over to his neighbors in Alexandria, and have his views duly made out, under proper seals of office, that he was an honest man and a good citizen, and might be trusted with the management of the government. What would have been said if such a thing had been proposed with regard to the elder Adams, Mr. Jefferson, or Mr. Madison? It is indicative of a sad declension in the times when you require of such a man the same sort of certification that you would for a thousand dollar clerk in one of your bureaus. I had supposed that the Whig party, with a fresh recollection of the *Kane letter*—of the watchword of "Polk, Dallas, and the tariff of '42"—would not have desired any more of such things. I do not.

I mean not, on this occasion, to indulge in anything like eulogium upon my first choice. I think eulogies of the living are always in bad taste. I think they are very often misapplied, and not unfrequently quite ridiculous. I shall attempt no such thing. Let him stand forth upon his own foot, and look upon him as one of the ablest and most prominent public servants of the country, who has illustrated our annals, in a way that has commanded the respect and the approbation of his countrymen, and secured for him the admiration of the world, as much for his goodness as his unquestioned greatness. You will not think there is danger of his being swayed by freesoilism, or abolitionism, or anything of that sort, proceeding from the North or the South, the East or the West, or any quarter less than his country, his whole country. It is an insult to suppose such a thing of a man who was born in a southern State, brought up in the midst of southern institutions; who was educated for one of the learned professions; who has been all his life a law-abiding man; who has been for the last twenty odd years the mark for the hostility of every administration. They feared him, and they hated him. He has been placed in the most difficult situations; and in the closing scene of the last war, when he was about to be brought home to his own country almost in chains, the indignant refusal of his American heart to accept propositions made to him in Mexico is worth more than all the speculations as to free-soilism, and abolitionism, Kane-letterism, and all the rest of such things. I do not include in this the Nicholson letter, for I understood that perfectly. I do not think there was any mystery about it. I reviewed it four years ago, and I then put the proper interpretation on it. It was honorable to the gentleman who wrote it; and his whole life, especially that portion of it which has come under my observation, has been devoted to what he considers to be the true principles of government.

The remarks which I have made upon this occasion, by the forbearance of the Senate, for which I return my sincere thanks, are made most disinterestedly. I make them honestly to my constituents.—Though they may grate harshly upon their ears, and may produce temporary anger, yet it has been my fortune to have differed with them before; and, after their long-continued kindness to me, I feel a perfect confidence that they will not imagine that I would abandon any of their essential interests, or would see them abandoned without a struggle. I feel it due to them now to call their attention to the fact that, upon a false principle, to some extent, they are giving all their sympathies and all their affections in one direction, where they can be no better sustained nor justified than if they were given in the direction in which I give mine. I stand ready to compare the record, and I will make out as clean a bill of political health for my first choice as can be made out for either of the other gentlemen named by the whig party. When I superadd to this the fact that we have an Eclipse that can outrun time itself, and that will pass over Young America and old fogyism, as he would split the currents of air that meet him, I feel braced and confirmed in my judgment that the selection I have made is wise, judicious, patriotic, and, in the event of success, will redound to the interest, the happiness, and the glory of the country.

I feel that I have trespassed most unreasonably upon the indulgence of the Senate; but, before I take my seat, I wish to remark that the present Secretary of State won much upon my affections. I should at one time have felt willing to vote for him with a great deal of pleasure. I think that his position, and what he did, entitled him to the respect, and, in some sense, to the gratitude of the country, though I have yet to learn that a man deserves very much for the simple performance of his duty, particularly when such great stakes are to be played for as the preservation of the Union. In the course of my public life I have found that I have more frequently been put in a false position by a certain ardor, warmth, and susceptibility of temperament, than by the opposite, and, perhaps, less amiable weaknesses. I must say that certain events supervening have modified, if they have not entirely changed, the current of my feelings in that direction, not uncorroborated by the suggestions of my judgment. I stand first as in favor of one without competition, difficulty, or doubt. So I wish to be understood. Yet, as a party man, I shall be prepared to yield to the decision of those to whom is usually intrusted the selection of a candidate for the whig party, unless I shall think that there is something unfair about it. In that case, I shall feel and recognise no binding obligation upon myself. That, however, is of no moment to any one, or to anything, or to any result.

I have been among our friends of the East and the North, and I have studied them as carefully as I was able to do during a two or three months' visit. They have more elements of greatness in the highest state of excitation and activity than perhaps any portion of the world of equal population. While they eristerate many truths, much philosophy, they also turn up a great deal that is worthless and useless, and even pernicious. While it is a land of intelligence and vigor, of energy, of power, it is also a land of all sorts of *isms*, which, among our more sluggish, and perhaps less mercurial, or it may be a conceited population of the South, are hardly ever known to exist. Well, I have seen on the list of *isms* what I regard as the most respectable of any that has appeared in modern years, and that is *anti-bigamism*. It is one of a character that must command the approbation of every reflective man who has lived half as long as I have. It is an endeavor to cure a national evil. Whoever shall discover the means of doing it may be regarded as a great public benefactor. Looking upon it in that sense, it may be regarded as in some spirit national, as we have all seen with more or less regret, from the highest positions in the republic to the lowest. If they can suggest, either by legislation or otherwise, or by moral suasion, and find a remedy for it, they must be regarded as great public benefactors, and as eminently conservative, (as I believe the whig doctrines generally are, and promotive of life and domestic happiness. I wish them God speed; but I wish they would keep that question out of the range of partisan politics; for our recent disasters proceeding from that cause are not quite agreeable to my feelings. I think that so pure and so unselfish a movement as that must be supposed to be ought not to be connected with partisan politics. Nothing can be imagined so pure which, when it is brought into the arena of party politics, does not become soiled by the contact, and dragged by the mire and filth. Let these things stand upon their own footing. I hope we shall have no more national catastrophes. They are godsends to the gentlemen who fix their eyes upon the presidency—a sort of windfall from which they may carve quite capital enough to make a President. And this has reminded me of an amusing book I have recently read, where, in South Africa, the successful hunter shall strew the ground with the dead carcases of his game, and where vultures and the savage natives flock by hundreds and tens of hundreds, and gorge, and gorge, and gorge, themselves until they, and all about them, are monuments of disgusting rottenness. They are essentially jacobinical, and are the best representatives of communism, of jacobinism, of modern notions of liberty and equality, and of equal rights born with mankind. They are to my mind a perfect type of some of those who advocate the jacobinical doctrines of liberty, equality, and communism, as samples of European republicanism.

Sir, I beg pardon for this wandering digression. I did not imagine that I was going to occupy the Senate half the time which I have occupied it; but I hope that in future I shall not be misunderstood.—This is to nobody but myself and my constituents. Upon this question I shall be as free as they are. Though humble in retirement at home, as I am here, I shall exercise my suffrage, I trust, as free as anybody; and when I leave this seat and go into retirement, I shall be ready to cry "All hail!" to my successor, and all promoters of rational liberty and well regulated order, and I fervently hope that he may be vastly more successful than I have been in serving all the public interests—that while he will be more active he may be also vastly more able. I fervently pray for this for the honor of my native State, from the undying love and deep sense of gratitude which I cherish for her, which can cease only with the last gleams of memory and the last throbbing of my heart.

Mr. DAWSON of Geo. rose, and, in reference to the publications in which he was named, declared, in substance, that he did not attend the Whig caucus; that he would not attend any national convention; that he would support no man for the Presidency, who would not support the measures, one and all, known as the Compromise, openly and honestly, and with no view to deceive either the friends or the opponents of those measures; that he would act with no party which shall endeavor, either directly or indirectly, to open for agitation those questions, &c.

Mr. GWIN of California asked Mr. Mangum if he spoke by authority when he said that Gen. Scott occupies the same position with regard to the fugitive slave law as the President of the U. S. does, and, if elected President, will execute the law as it is, and oppose any modification or amendment whatsoever?

Mr. MANGUM replied, that he had had no conversation with Gen. Scott on political matters since December of the year before last, nor on this subject, except in the galleries and lobbies of the Senate chamber, or other portions of the Capitol, during the pendency of the "omnibus" bill. He spoke what he knew of General Scott's wishes, purposes and desires at that time; and said that "he can present as clean a bill of political health as any gentleman who is named for the presidency, either on the whig or democratic side."

Mr. GWIN remarked that "the answer was just what he expected, that the senator is not authorized to say."

Mr. MANGUM said "he acted upon his own knowledge and responsibility. You can make no President who will not endeavor to have every law executed, as long as it is a law, and as far as his power will go, unless he be a perjured, reckless, unprincipled man. I believe, sir, that General Scott, if elected President of the United States, would have all laws executed, according to the best of his ability—every one. He would be sworn to do it; and we must form a very low estimate of his morals or character if we suppose otherwise."

Mr. GWIN declared, "that if the nominee of the democratic national convention is not in favor of executing the fugitive slave law as it is, and opposed to any alteration of that law, he shall oppose his election. There is a doubt in regard to Gen. Scott's position. He has written letters heretofore; let him write another, and pledge himself to the country and the world that, if elected President of the United States, he will execute this law as it is, and oppose any amendment of it."

Here the subject was dropped.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1852.

MR. MANGUM'S SPEECH.—We have felt it due to Mr. Mangum, and especially due to his constituents, to publish his very extraordinary speech. We confess that it has surprised us almost as much as any thing that we have seen. Not that Mr. Mangum favors Gen. Scott's election;—that we knew. But that in doing so, he has felt himself called upon to assail the present truly National Administration.—That is such an ungrateful return, by a Southern man, for all that Mr. Fillmore has done, all that he has risked, and all that he has lost, of political popularity, by sustaining Southern rights in sustaining the Constitution and the Laws, that we should deem it incredible, if the report of the speech had not been revised by Mr. Mangum himself, and therefore deliberately published by his authority. We refer the reader to the speech for the several instances in which this is done—where the "powers that be" are sneered at as guilty of the "premature and absurd ambition" of attempting to ally Gen. Scott with free-soil and abolition influences; where they are represented as "both fearing him and hating him;"—where, in short, Mr. Fillmore is thus assailed, and no where spoken well of, whilst even Gen. Cass is lauded to the skies. We shall be still more surprised if Mr. Mangum shall ever be able to add this to the other extraordinary occasions which he speaks of, in which his strength at home has been acquired by his bold disregard of every just and generous feeling and principle of his constituents.

We thus refer to Mr. Mangum with great regret. But it is due to the Whig party of North Carolina to say, that we have seen no Whig who does not condemn his course; who does not feel that they owe it in justice to Mr. Fillmore, to make it emphatically known, that *he* is their first choice; and that a man who occupies a non-committal or uncertain position upon the great question of the day, (as many believe that Gen. Scott does,) is neither their second choice, nor their choice at all, for President. We trust that the Whig State Convention at Raleigh on Monday next will distinctly and emphatically set forth these well known truths, and put an end to all surmises abroad as to the supposed effect, here and elsewhere, of Mr. Mangum's course.

☞ We are authorized to announce Col. Walter L. Steele as a candidate to represent the Senatorial District of Robeson and Richmond in the next Legislature.

PRESIDENTIAL MOVEMENTS.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Express.

WASHINGTON, April 17.

The Presidential movements here continue to be the engrossing topics, and they absorb all other matters of interest. It is vain to disguise facts, and to face them always is true heroism.

An impression prevails—be it true or not, it is yet the impression—that Mr. Senator Mangum broke the speech in the Senate he has made in consequence of the lure of the Vice Presidency on the Scott ticket; and an impression prevails that a like lure is held out to Mr. Senator Jones, of Tenn., to cause silence of which is the evasion manifested among the Southern Whigs in Congress. I must not be censured for writing you of the existence of this impression. I did not create it. It is my bounden duty, as your correspondent, to write you not only facts, but widespread rumors affecting public men; and when these rumors are put by me into print, I feel under an obligation in giving them currency to contradict in public what is everywhere whispered in private. The rumor and the belief among many there-for, is, that at supper parties and dinner parties a coalition has been formed between Mr. Mangum, and Ex-Gov. Seward or some one, moving others on their respective spots; that with Gen. Scott as the unwritten and unwritten candidate for the North, it is to run Mr. Mangum South, or Mr. Seward, with the distribution of electoral tickets among their followers in North Carolina, and Tennessee, and Kentucky. Hence this astonishing "coalition!"

Mr. Mangum was selected, rumor adds, to dissolve over the Whig Congressional caucus at a private meeting, where Gov. Seward was the prominent spirit, and it was there determined that the Whig Compromise Resolution of the first Congressional caucus should be ruled out of order. All this may be most untrue, and I endeavor to do good of it; but such rumors are current in the Washington circles as any item of news in circulation. I have before me names of men alleged to have been present at these private dinner and supper caucuses, but it is not my business to invade social circles, further than as they produce public measures. The Scott speeches agreed upon in these caucuses to follow Mr. Mangum, from Tennessee and North Carolina, and to back him up, will soon tell what I need not say.

It is agreed, too,—and Mr. Mangum's speech already discloses it,—that the Whig Compromise Resolution of the early Congressional caucus is to be repudiated, not only for the coming Congressional caucus, by being ruled out of order, but in the Whig National Convention, repudiated as uncalled for and unnecessary also. Some of the Southern Whigs in this new movement insist upon it that the waiving of basis now is but its sojournment to a more acting body,—the Whig National Convention,—and such of them as are in earnest (for some of them are but dupes, as experience should be. The whole Compromise, as a "finality," is to have the go-by, then, in the Convention, and such as the supper and dinner caucus understanding among the high contracting parties, and the go-by it will have and should have in the present position of things.—"Why," I think I hear you ask in astonishment. Why? Hear me, then, and I will tell you why.

We Northern Whigs can never fight for Southern Constitutional rights on Northern ground, if Southern men abandon it as we. The provision in the Constitution for the surrender of Fugitive Slaves is to us most unpopular, often a most revolting and shocking duty, but it is a duty imposed upon us by the Constitution, and as sacred, solemn a part of that instrument as any other section in it. If such Union men as Mangum, Stanly, Jones of Tennessee, or any portion of Kentucky, ever desert us in the moment we struggle in the North for the unquestioned, unquestionable rights of the Southern States, we must forfeit the unpopularity of the Fugitive Slave provision of the Constitution. We cannot stand up for men who refuse to stand up for themselves. We have no cordiality nor zest in protecting the other parts of the Constitution, surrendered by the Southern Whigs. We will never be the cat's paw of negroes that North Carolina and Kentucky men do not want. If we surrender that portion of the Constitution by Southern acquiescence, we must assuredly win. Abolitionizing, next to slaveholding, is fought by most people, and the meanest of all compromises. We Whigs who, in the North, have sacrificed ourselves, our popularity, our power, to preserve to you a sacred instrument as George Washington and John Adams framed it, are insulted from all sides by you to continue this self-sacrifice when such men as Messrs. Mangum, Stanly, Jones, and others, acting, for their States, accept us from the contract.

And why should we continue this sacrifice? Answer ye me that, Messrs. Editors. You have given the country from Western New York an anti-slavery man for President, whose education, every feeling of whose nature, beyond all doubt, was and is anti-slavery, but who, upon becoming President, and taking the oath faithfully to administer the government under the Constitution, remembered there was a South as well as a North, and who now, for this remembrance only, is assailed by all the virulence of abolition, assisted even in this assault by such men as Mr. Mangum in his echoes of what they say, viz: that Mr. Fillmore is unavailable among the Whigs of the North, and in the demand of his nomination therefor. This Southern man admits, in his own State, that Mr. Fillmore is preferred above all others, but he advances the extra judicial *dictum* that he is not available in the land of his boyhood and birth, and that the State which has hitherto crowned him with its highest honors will now turn its back upon him. Why, however, it may be asked, I suppose, can he not carry Northern Whig votes,—an averment, by the way, as unfounded as cruel in Mr. Mangum's mouth—why (if admitted) *but because he has been faithful to the Constitution and the South*, as well as to the North. We see in Mr. Fillmore, therefore, (and the same may be said of Mr. Webster, for their course is one,) Northern men sacrificed by Southern men, and sacrificed by Southern men, too, because, in obedience to their oaths to support the Constitution, they have supported in good faith that provision of it which secures the rights of the South.

The path of duty, therefore, for Northern National Whigs, if Mr. Mangum and his followers persist in their course, and are sustained at home, or even by divisions at home, is clear; and that path is, to let the South take care of itself, its fugitive slaves and all. If Southern men encourage the re-opening or the keeping open the anti-slavery issues, why, let the re-opening come, and if slavery be an institution that cannot stand the test of law, or religion, or popular opinion, it must tumble down. If Mr. Mangum can embrace in caucus Gov. Seward, fresh from the Bloomer anti-slavery demonstrations of Auburn, and Thad. Stevens, with hands red with the blood of the Gorsuch murder in Christiana, without any definition of principles,—nay, declaring them all *as out of order!*—why cannot you, the Editors of the Express? I see no reason why you Northern Whigs, who, as forlorn hopes, have led on even the Democratic columns from the errors of the Wilmot Proviso to the defence of the Constitution and the Laws, should act as forlorn hopes any more. When the Southern generals-in-chief are deserting you on the field of battle, you would be fools to be leading forlorn hopes in their behalf. There are periods in politics, as in war, when to surrender is a duty as well as discretion. I counsel no surrender now, however, but more vigilant action than ever until it is settled whether Mr. Mangum leads, or even divides the South. New York and New England Whigs of the National faith should stand by their principles, and such exponents of them as Mr. Fillmore and Mr. Webster, as long as the Southern Whigs are true in mass; but if the Southern Whig Regiment even stagger, or begin to stagger, *sauve qui peut* be the cry. Mr. Mangum, however, it is believed, will soon be put *hors du combat*.

Gen. Scott will certainly be nominated for President in the Whig National Convention if the Southern Whigs divide between him and any Northern man, and of that there can be no doubt; or, *vice versa*, if the Southern Whigs are united, Mr. Fillmore or Mr. Webster will be the man. If Gen. Scott is nominated on Mr. Mangum's programme, it is wisely calculated, in these dinner or supper caucuses of which I have been speaking, that he can carry the Northern States, with some (one, only) Southern State. Even such a State as Maryland is given up on the canvass I have seen! Ohio! Pennsylvania! and N. York, with their solid columns, are set down for him sure! North Carolina, Tennessee and Louisiana are utterly sacrificed in this calculation. It is felt and known that, with such able men from Tennessee speaking, as Mr. Gentry is reported to have spoken the other night, in the Whig caucus, or such as Mr. Outlaw, of N. C., speaking with the energy he is reported to have done, there can be no possible hope of these States.

Mr. Mangum's programme, therefore, is a *wise one: utter abandonment of the Compromise Bills, and the permission to run General Scott in the Free States with the equal or virtual annulment of the Fugitive Slave Law upon every Whig banner.* His strength is in the Free States will be determined by the candidate the Democracy run against him, but it is obvious already that in Ohio, Central and Western New York, Abolition Democracy will beat Whig Abolition in this scheme two to one. The best Whig Districts in Ohio have been cut out by demagogguing Democratic Abolition; and in this race of demagogguing, there is nothing that can equal, much less eclipse, such men as Rantoul in New England, or the Chase and Giddings Free Democracy of Ohio.

The Future is big with events. No human being can foresee or control them.—It seems to me an utter disruption of all old parties is portending.

AN EYE ON THE CAPITOL.

THE WHIG CAUCUS.

Discussion in the House of Representatives on Wednesday the 21st instant.

Mr. HOWARD thought it must be tolerably apparent that the caucus which sat last night, and of which they had heard so much, was not very communicative as to the principles on which they intended to act in the next Presidential contest. He understood that when resolutions in relation to the compromise were ruled out of order, there were only eighteen gentlemen willing to stand up for the finality of the compromise, and say that the public peace should be maintained in relation to that subject.

Mr. STANLY. Will the gentleman allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. HOWARD. If the gentleman will allow me to ask him one. I know he will not be discourteous, but will he answer me an inquiry I wish to make of him?

Mr. STANLY said that that was another affair. He would show the gentleman that he was in very great error in relation to the proceedings of the Whig caucus held last night; but it would take him a long time to do so, and it would consume all the gentleman's time. Would his friend answer him this question? If he would, he would enable him to obtain a satisfaction which he had never yet had. Why did not Gen. Cass vote for the fugitive slave law, when he was present in the Senate at the time it passed that body? [Laughter.]

Mr. HOWARD suggested to the gentleman from North Carolina that he had better ask that question of Gen. Cass himself.

Mr. STANLY. That might be deemed impertinence; it might offend the old gentleman. [Laughter.]

Mr. HOWARD. That was a matter I never conversed with him about.

Mr. STANLY. The gentleman cannot answer me on account of the noise and confusion which prevails.

Mr. HOWARD. There might have existed some private reason why he did not vote.

Mr. STANLY. Exactly.

Mr. HOWARD said that in all the speeches Gen. Cass had made upon this subject he had expressed himself in favor of the fugitive slave law, in clear and distinct language.

Mr. STANLY. He expressed himself one way and voted another.

A VOICE. He didn't vote.

Mr. STANLY. Well, why did he not vote?

Mr. HOWARD said that as the gentleman proposed to conduct the case by asking questions, he would inquire of him—for he inferred that Gen. Scott was his Magnus Apollo—if he could say whether Gen. Scott approved of the fugitive slave law as it at present exists, or whether, if elected President, he would employ the power of the Government to execute it?

Mr. STANLY. He would be a perjured man if he did not.

Mr. HOWARD. The first is a question of morals, the second a question of law.—I desire to ask the the gentleman whether he knows, as a matter of fact, that Gen. Scott is in favor of this measure, and will resist its modification or repeal?

Mr. STANLY. Gen. Scott is as good a compromise man as my friend from Texas. [Laughter.] He is a true compromise man, and if the gentleman desires any further information I refer him to my letter, which nobody can misunderstand, published a few days ago. [Laughter.] When the gentleman gets the answer of Gen. Cass, I will not vote for Gen. Scott if I do not get his from him. Is that not fair play?

Mr. HOWARD. That's a game I shall likely be cheated at if I accept the bargain. I suggest that the gentleman from Massachusetts give us a more lucid explanation, and say in what light he understands this matter.

Mr. FOWLER. I will just say that I presume there are other men here who can tell the truth besides myself. [Great laughter.]

Mr. HOWARD. The gentleman gave such a lucid description of a former Whig caucus that I supposed on this occasion he would also have consented to enlighten us. He says that there are other gentlemen who will tell the truth as well as himself. That may be, if they happen to know it; but the misfortune with the Whigs is that they do not know whether Gen. Scott will stand up to the Constitution or not.

Mr. STANLY. I know it.

Mr. HOWARD. Will he sustain the compromise?

Mr. STANLY replied that he had said that Gen. Scott was as true a compromise man as his friend from Texas, or himself. He was a better compromise man than the gentleman—which he (Mr. S.) could show if he had an opportunity—and was in favor of sustaining those measures as firmly as any man.

Mr. HOWARD. The fugitive slave law included?

Mr. STANLY. He is in favor of sustaining *all* the compromise measures, the fugitive slave law included.

Mr. HOWARD. If the gentleman states this from his own knowledge, or by authority, I will be happy to know it. The gentleman will relieve us by saying whether Gen. Scott has or has not authorized any one to make such a declaration?

Mr. STANLY did not think he had conversed with Gen. Scott for three months; he had other business to attend to—a great deal of it—and he supposed Gen. Scott had, too. Gen. Scott would speak for himself, and he was able to do so; but he would tell the gentleman and his constituents what he knew of his own knowledge from Gen. Scott's own lips. Could there be any mistake about this? During the pendency of the compromise measures, when Texas was so much alarmed about the ten millions bill, and when his friend from Texas changed his vote to obtain its passage, Gen. Scott was as anxious for the adoption of those measures as the gentleman. And he (Mr. S.) knew that after their passage he was as true, strong, and unyielding a friend of them as the gentleman or himself.

Mr. OUTLAW desired to know of his colleague why Gen. Scott, if he was a compromise man, did not say so under his own hand and seal?

Mr. STANLY thought this a strange question. [Laughter.] His colleague knew as well as he did that Gen. Scott was in favor of the compromise measures. As to why he did not say so, he supposed that every body had their own notions of propriety. He thought General Scott would descend from his high position if he should go to writing letters every ten days to every log-cabin, cross-road, and dram-shop politician wishing to know his opinions. He had no more doubt that Gen. Scott would give full answers on this subject than that it was living. His position would be made so clear that nobody could misunderstand it.

Mr. OUTLAW said that the gentleman seemed to think that he had asked a strange question. In response to this, he would say that the gentleman well knew the position which he occupied upon this subject—that he would vote for no man for President or Vice President who was not publicly pledged, so that there could be no mistake, that he would maintain each and all of these measures as a final adjustment of the slavery question. He was not satisfied, nor he apprehended, would his constituents be satisfied, by declarations made by individuals in private conversations. They wished to judge for themselves, and to understand who were committed to the maintenance and upholding of the compromise measures. When Gen. Scott should make this public declaration, he should then be able, and every body else would be able, to judge how far he was committed to maintain them as a final settlement of the slavery question.

Mr. STANLY did not agree with his colleague about pledges. His colleague signed a pledge at the last Congress, which he did not. He (Mr. S.) would not sign a temperance pledge, or a pledge that he would not lie or steal. He objected to any man of good character signing a pledge about any thing.

Mr. OUTLAW would be happy to see Gen. Scott's declarations when forthcoming. Confidence was a plant of slow growth, and it was no part of his political creed to render confidence without knowing the grounds upon which it was rendered. He would tell his colleague that when he signed the pledge to which he had alluded it was nothing more than a declaration. He was elected to a seat upon this floor upon the ground that he would vote for no man who would not uphold the compromise measures. He would ask his colleague if he did not fight the battle against those who were opposed to this settlement?

Mr. STANLY said that he did. He told his constituents that he would rather have the support of an honest Democrat than that of a secessionist, never mind how strong a Whig he might call himself. He had no more doubt of Gen. Scott's opinions upon the compromise question than he would have had of his colleague's opinions, if he had not just expressed them.—He would support no man he could not have confidence in, and could not tell his constituents he was in favor of the compromise measures.

Mr. PENNIMAN said the only reason for ruling the resolution to which the gentleman from Texas had referred, out of order, was the same which had been assigned in the House for laying a similar resolution on the table in the Democratic caucus at the commencement of the session, to wit, that it belonged to the National Convention.

Mr. HOWARD could only say that if it was a caucus called for national purposes, it was a singular resolution. Why such a resolution should have been adopted at the first Whig caucus and been made an issue before the country, and then repudiated at the second caucus, could have only one moral, which was that they had repudiated what they had first done, and now they intended to take a different position.

Mr. BROOKS wished to state to the gentleman from Texas why the Whig party adopted the resolution in the first caucus, and did not do so in the last. He would unfold the whole tale. In the prior caucus, they had no record made but this settled policy of the Whig party, that the compromise measures were to be faithfully regarded as a finality. Subsequent to that time it had been found to be the interest of a portion of a great body of the Whigs North and a portion of the Whigs South to repudiate those compromise measures. [Cries of "That's it." "That's it." When a resolution was introduced by the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. Jackson) the hearts of the compromise National Whigs wavered because the Southern Whig column wavered and did not stand by the National Whigs. The cry was that of Napoleon at Waterloo, "save himself who can." Every Northern Whig, except seven, said, "save himself who can," and repudiated the resolution of the Whig caucus. In the Whig caucus held last night they were not permitted to discuss this subject. In a caucus called for Whig purposes it was ruled out of order to speak of the compromise, or to agitate the question, until they had first decided upon the time and place; but there stood lurking those who were ready, the moment they had fixed the time and place, to adjourn, and thus give them no time to vote upon the compromise measures.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, wished to correct the gentleman from N. Y. The Resolution was ruled out of order because the caucus was held to fix a time and place for the Convention. Gentlemen from the North, East, South and West, expressly declared their willingness to entertain the resolution at the proper time.

Mr. STANLY would say distinctly that there was no rejection in the Whig caucus of compromise resolutions, and never had been. He knew of but one Southern Whig who ever voted against the compromise resolutions, and that was one of his colleagues, (Mr. Clingman,) who left the caucus last night. If there was another Southern Whig against the compromise resolutions he was not aware of it. There was no rejection of the compromise resolution; he believed if it had been entertained they would have adopted the resolution of the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. BROOKS said that this question of parliamentary law was something which he would not undertake to discuss. This was a fact that the plain people of this country would understand without parliamentary law—that in a Whig caucus the Whig compromise resolution of the first caucus was introduced, and action asked upon it, when it was ruled out of the caucus as out of order.

Mr. STANLY said that the resolution was ruled out of order, when it was said that it would be brought up afterwards when it would be in order.

The gentleman from New York had written a letter announcing his determination to leave the caucus before any decision was made. It was contained in the New York Express received this morning, signed "An Eye on the Capitol." He had shown it to several members, and they all agreed it contained some of the very expressions used by the gentleman from New York last night in caucus.

Mr. BROOKS. Is that the authority which the gentleman takes in advance? Has he no other authority than that?

Mr. STANLY. Do you deny writing the article?

Mr. BROOKS. I do deny it as high as heaven.

Mr. STANLY. Did you not supervise it?

Mr. BROOKS. The person by whom that letter was written submitted it to me. It contained certain harsh expressions against the gentleman from North Carolina which I demanded should be stricken out.

Mr. STANLY. Yes.

Mr. BROOKS. A considerable portion of the letter I caused to be erased, and for its sentiments I do not hold myself responsible. If the sentiments contained in the letter are similar to those which I expressed in the caucus they are the sentiments of the gentlemen with whom I associate.

Mr. WASHBURN was in the caucus last night, and at the caucus at the commencement of the session. The gentleman from N. Y. had said it was understood at that time that it was the settled declaration of the Whigs that they were in favor of the compromise measures, and of affirming them as a finality; but since then influences had transpired which had operated to induce a change in the Whig party of the North. This he (Mr. W.) denied entirely. In his judgment, the Whigs of the North occupied the same position now in relation to the compromise measures as they did then. The Whigs of the North of all classes—those who were in favor of all the compromise measures, affirmatively and substantively—would vote for any President, whether a Northern or Southern man, or whether Scott, Webster, or Fillmore, unless it should be required of him as a test that he believed in all these measures.

Mr. HOWARD inquired of the gentleman if his party were against the repeal of the fugitive slave law?

Mr. WASHBURN replied that they were determined not to agitate; they were for quiet. [Cries of "Order! Order!"] He was not for submitting resolutions to the House—[Here the honorable gentleman's voice was entirely lost amid tremendous cries of "Order! Order!"]

Mr. HOWARD thought that it had been proved that the Whig party were opposed to political orthodoxy.

Mr. WASHBURN. They are very much in favor of orthodoxy.

Mr. HOWARD. They are opposed to doing anything—

Mr. WASHBURN. They are opposed to making sectional questions national questions. [Loud and continued cries of "Order! Order!"]

Mr. HOWARD said that he would take two witnesses, the gentleman from New York and the gentleman from North Carolina. The gentleman from New York had told them that the Whig caucus refused to act upon the Compromise question. In that gentleman's opinion, they had changed their party tactics; being at one time in favor of the compromise measures, they now found it expedient to go against them. The expressions which had fallen from the gentleman from North Carolina made this the more manifest; for he had said that he was opposed to Gen. Scott pledging himself upon the subject of the compromise measures.

Mr. STANLY. I said I was opposed to his signing pledges.

Mr. HOWARD had only one thing to say in relation to this subject; it was sufficiently apparent what was the policy; and as to the moral of the thing he had this to say, that the man who for the first office in the world would come before twenty-five millions of freemen and be afraid, or ashamed, or too proud to state the principles upon which he would administer the office, must live in a region high above our institutions, or must intend to cheat or gull those who take him on trust.

Mr. STANLY. Let the gentleman look at the Democratic Convention as I do at the Whig Convention, and then if we as Southern men cannot be satisfied, we can stand shoulder to shoulder.

Mr. HOWARD was happy to hear the gentleman speak thus, and made a few other remarks in reference to the position of Gen. Scott.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE OBSERVER:

My attention has been called to the following article in your paper of the 13th of April:

"*Deep River Improvement.*—Will our contemporaries of the Fayetteville Carolinian and Observer be kind enough to inform their readers what progress the Deep River Improvement is making? and why it is that a large body of timber, accumulated above the locks, cannot find a passage through them? We have heard some things about the matter, but would like to have a little more information on the subject. The people down this way feel a deep interest in its success, towards which many of them have paid liberal sums of money.—*Wilmington Journal.*

Having it in my power to afford the information desired by the Editor of the Journal, I take great pleasure in doing so. In regard to "what progress the Deep River Improvement is making."—The Board of Directors at their last meeting instructed the President and Engineer to place a sufficient force at each and every point from Fall in's Falls to the mouth of Cross Creek at Fayetteville, inclusive, to insure the completion of the work in the shortest possible time. This is being done as speedily as the hands can be collected, and with the exception of the Sharpe's Dam, the Red Back dam, and the Jones's Falls dam, the work has been commenced at every other point. It will be commenced at the three above named dams during this and the next week.

The Board and the officers of the company will leave nothing undone to insure the completion of the work during the present year.

In reply to "why it is that a large body of Timber accumulated above the Locks cannot find a passage through them."—the Editor is informed that there is no accumulation of Timber or Lumber above any one of the Locks. All that reached the Locks went through them on the late slight rise, and the few that have arrived since that time were passed through in the first three days.

In this connection it is proper to state, for the information of those at a distance from the work, that in consequence of the Jones's Falls dam not having been completed last fall, from causes beyond the control of the Board—a quarter yet three and a half ranges of timber to raise it to its full height—the water does not flow back upon the sill of the Silver Run Locks, and until the river rises at that point two feet, Rafts cannot float over the mitre sill. Numbers of rafts, at various times, have passed all the Locks, and lodged upon the shoals below them. They only got that far on their way to market in consequence of the Locks and dams, and were compelled to wait until the river rose sufficiently to float them on. From the unprecedented dry winter they have often been detained for a long period on these shoals. With the usual water—even in the unimproved state of the Jones's Falls dam—all Timber, Lumber, and naval stores, could have availed of the improvement from the head of Smiley's Falls dam.

In conclusion, permit me to say, that I am aware that the people of Wilmington "feel a deep interest in the success of this work," and that "many of them have paid liberal sums of money" towards it, for which they must believe, as all do who take a proper view of this subject, that there is a rich reward in store for them.

W. B. T.

A counterfeit gold dollar has made its appearance. It is neatly executed, but can be readily detected by its lightness of weight.

New Steamboat.—We notice at our wharves this morning a new stern-wheel steamer, of light draft, called "Southerner," but built at Fayetteville for the Henrietta Steamboat Company, and intended to run on the Cape Fear River between that town and Wilmington. She is 112 feet long, 17½ feet wide, has 3 feet depth of hold, and is intended to draw 12 inches water. She has berths for thirty passengers, and with her light draft and great power in proportion to size, (40 horse,) she will no doubt be chiefly employed as a passenger boat. She is quite creditable to our Fayetteville friends.

Wil. Journal.

A Lesson in Arithmetic.—Teacher—Suppose I were to shoot at a tree with five birds on it, and kill three; how many would there be left.

John—Three sir.

Teacher—No, two would be left, you ignoramus.

John—No there wouldn't; the three shot would be left and the other two would be flied away.

WHIG SENTIMENT IN N. CAROLINA.

We are glad to see that the Whig papers generally speak plainly on the subject of Mr. Mangum's Speech. We copy the following as samples:—

FROM THE GOLDSBOROUGH TELEGRAPH.

Mr. Mangum.—This gentleman delivered a speech in the Senate on the 15th instant, in which he expressed a very decided preference for General Scott, as the Whig candidate for the Presidency. Some interesting extracts will be found below. We deem it proper to remark, that we differ entirely with Mr. Mangum in some of the views and sentiments therein expressed. We believe that the Compromise measures should form a part of the Whig platform, and think that by far the greater portion of the South will demand this, and we believe furthermore, that Mr. Fillmore, if nominated, could be elected, unless the country has lost the power to appreciate merit, and the will to reward the noblest virtue and the most exalted patriotism. Mr. Fillmore is preeminently the first choice of the people of this State for the Presidency, and we hope that the Convention which is to assemble at Raleigh on Monday next, will instruct its delegates to the National Convention to support as long as there is any room for hope, the man who has been tried and found to have been the best President we have had since the days of Washington, and one who like him, knew in the discharge of his duties, "no North, no South, no East, no West, nothing but his country."

FROM THE RALEIGH TIMES.

It could serve no good purpose, we know, for us to draw a comparison between the incumbent of the Presidential chair, and the glorious old soldier of a hundred splendid victories, with whose great deeds no man's on earth is worthy to compare—but the hearts of our people are filled with the President who has been true and faithful to us and ours—and it is upon *him* we wish to confer the highest honor upon earth—*to his worthy and tried hands* we desire to commit, for four years, the peace, no less than the prosperity and happiness of the country, so far as his high office may enable him to promote all these.

We speak for the Whig party of the State when we say, that we can see no reason under Heaven why Southern men should consent to any waiver of the strong claims of Mr. Fillmore in favor of any other man. In the National Convention there will be cast (for we assume Southern Whigs everywhere to be united in these views) *one hundred and twenty votes* or thereabouts, for Millard Fillmore's nomination; and there's not a Southern Whig State that there's *any doubt* about carrying for him. We understand Senator Mangum to insist strongly upon the availability of General Scott; which we admit; no less than his great claims upon the country. But we are well satisfied with our Northern President, and we desire to place upon the ticket with him our distinguished fellow citizen, W. A. Graham, whom North Carolina has always delighted to honor, and to whose sterling worth, faithful services, and noble character, the whole Union bears testimony.

FROM THE HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Though we copy, with some degree of pride, what we esteem to be a just compliment to the abilities of Mr. Mangum; yet if his views in relation to the nomination of Gen. Scott are correctly set forth in the above extract, we are not prepared to sanction them. Fillmore is our first choice, as we believe him to be of the great body of the Whig party in the South.

FROM THE WILMINGTON HERALD.

Mr. Mangum's Speech.—We give to-day the fullest report that we have yet seen of the speech recently delivered by Senator Mangum,—a speech which has beyond doubt created a "very great sensation." This in justice to our Senator. It will be found to be an out and out Scott speech. No disguise at all about it. The hero of many battles is his first choice, on the score of availability and every thing else. We both vote that in the thousands of votes which North Carolina can roll up, Mr. Mangum stands almost, if not altogether, alone. What is the picture presented. Here is a State, a conservative Whig State, one of the firmest in the country, whose united voice is for Fillmore, a fact acknowledged by our Senator himself, made to assume a hostile attitude to him, through the instrumentality of one of her sons enjoying a distinguished position through her favor. We do not believe in the right of instruction, and accord full scope to the exercise of individual opinion, but it grieves us to see the first declination from the expressed ascertained will of the people, laid at the door of North Carolina. This State is for Fillmore over all others. His is the only Whig name connected with the Presidency, which has been uttered throughout her length and breadth at her primary meetings. Her people are anxious to rally to his support, and they will rally to his support with the enthusiasm of the olden time. His model administration they desire continued. They have tried him and found him faithful. They have confidence in his judgment, ability, firmness, patriotism and discretion. He has proven himself the President of the nation, and not of a party, and has administered its affairs with signal success. Yet here we see Mr. Mangum using the weight of his character and influence against him, and leading the advance in the support of another. Read Mr. Mangum's speech, and agree with us that it is unjust and ungenerous towards the Administration. Fortunately, Mr. M., altho' a Senator, is not the State. We imagine that it would be a rather difficult matter, an up hill work, to give that direction to the vote of the Whigs, which he would desire. If he chooses to leave the fold, why there are others who can more truly reflect the wishes and views of the State.

Curiosity.—We saw at the Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank a relic of former ages, in the shape of a bible in German 212 years old. It belongs to S. Ott, to whom it descended from his grandfather who paid $250 for it. The original cost, at the time of its publication was probably five hundred dollars. It is nearly a foot in thickness, about 20 inches in length, and must weigh some sixty or seventy lbs. The illustrations, and these well done, are several hundred in number. It is truly a relic of the olden times and style of printing.—*Wheeling Gazette.*

THE PUBLIC PRINTING.

The following extract from a speech of Mr. Borland, in the Senate, a few days ago, presents a most melancholy picture of the degeneracy of the times in this section. It is openly and unblushingly proposed to pension a party newspaper out of the public treasury, to keep it from giving up the ghost, and to keep the Democratic party from being disorganized or disbanded!

Mr. Borland said,—

"But I never understood, nor do I now, that the proposition to give this printing to Donelson & Armstrong was put upon the ground which I now find it to be put by the committee; that is, the ground of the public service, or the public interest, or having the work done at a cheaper rate. The main, if not only, reason suggested by Mr. Donelson, the editor, and his active friends, in favor of the support that has been given to it, to sustain the paper in every way could the paper be sustained. It was, in my opinion, a most disreputable, and openly and avowedly party man, to use this expression, who daily puts into his paper, which was a disgrace to it, could not be sustained except by the jobs of public printing. An appeal was made to me upon that ground alone, not in connection with this printing, but in connection with this printing, a resolution was reported to the Senate to take away the printing from Donelson & Armstrong, the ground upon which the application was made to me was, that the paper could not be sustained except by the printing. Now, sir, I am not in favor of taking the printing from Donelson & Armstrong for party purposes, but I am in favor of taking the printing from them if it is not done in the best manner, and at the cheapest rate. I am in favor of taking the printing from them if it is not done in the best manner, and at the cheapest rate, for the benefit of the public treasury. I would not vote for its disorganization and, further, not for the destruction of the Democratic party, which I consider the only conservative party now in the Washington Union, the only truly national and conservative party that exists in the country."

Tell me, sir, about this question of economy, and party fealty to party, in such propositions and such measures as this? Why, sir, what is the matter with our political opponents? What? No sense of fealty or party advantage? No real consideration, and no sense of party, with the effect only to particular individuals—to individuals and not to party, with the effect only to destroy political opponents? Why, sir, it has no such effect. I commend it to them—to their advantage to pass it. It is precisely such measures as this that amalgamate and organize party. It is the want of party discipline, party fealty, party organization, party action, that has destroyed the Democratic party. I do not know, except in the case of Mr. Gales, that I ever was earnest for the success of any party; but I have always been earnest for the success of the Democratic party, and I did so because I loved it, depended upon it, and believed it would be given in the form of public work, to newspaper publication, or was to be subservient to be paid for in money from the public treasury. I would not vote for its disorganization and annihilation; and, further, not for the destruction of the Democratic party, which I consider the only conservative party now in the Washington Union, the only truly national and conservative party that exists in the country."

Mr. VENABLE replied to the remarks made by Mr. GIDDINGS in relation to the charging that there had been a coalition formed between the Free Soil Abolitionists and the Secession Disunionists for the purpose of electing Donelson & Armstrong, or in part, and Gideon & Co. on the ground because they had been the firm and consistent advocates of the series of resolutions called the compromise. This was a false and strongly deprecated aspersion upon the money of the Treasury for the purpose of partisan presses as corruption and influence. A press which could be bought out being fed from the public Treasury ought to die.

Mr. GIDDINGS did not think it necessary for him to deny the existence of a coalition between the Free Soil Abolitionists and the Secession Disunionists. The Freesoil party was now before the country if it became necessary for one member of that party to make such an accusation.

Mr. VENABLE. That is a matter of taste.

Mr. GIDDINGS said that, as the Freesoilers were concerned, they would have looked with much more favor upon this transaction if the party in power had selected the Union as the paper to do the printing. They rejected with scorn and contempt every thing in the shape of the Republic. If the Freesoilers could coalesce with any party it would be with the Democrats in favor of the Union paper,) and not in favor of the Republic.

The bill sent to the Pennsylvania Legislature for entertaining Kossuth, in amount $15 per day for each person received and entertained, including the suite, his suite, and the committee

BSERVER.

AYETTEVILLE:

SDAY, APRIL 27, 1852.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.—
meeting of the Congressional
ld on Tuesday night last,
am again in the Chair, and
ller and Dockery Secretaries.
f the meeting was, that the
Convention was fixed to be
re on Wednesday the 16th

only proceedings of the
ly published. But from
ers to the Baltimore
New York Express and the
we learn, that there were
as 64 members of Con-
ll of the whole num-
gress. That of these
Southern men; 15 of
om the Caucus, because
a resolution sustain-
was out of order; and
Whigs who remained,
and that the resolution
that being out of place in
was deferred to the National

of the Express says:
f Ky., offered the origin-
R's motions.
ed to them as out of

man sustained the objection
ssion, principally between
and Stanly, the decision
as sustained: yeas 46, nays

said, as the Chair had de-
mise principles of the
out of order, this
Whigs to remain; and

much feeling, said he
effort more to save the
party, and offered a reso-
e substance, declared that,
time and place for holding
Convention, the whigs did
Ayes unless the compro-

onsued, in which Messrs.
. Brooke of Mississippi,
of Louisiana, Ewing, Ca-
man participated.

said he wished it to be
at the Compromise resolu-
out of the whig caucus,
ing him out and the whigs
sented. Having said this,
sat down.

Lee, said such action ruled
Whigs out of the Caucus, and
his colleague, Mr. Landrey,

Miss., would like to know
to the Whig National Con-
mpany he was to keep—he

said the Whigs of Virginia
instructed him to leave
when the Compromise was

d the previous decision of
many Southern Whigs to
He and others came
ersal of such a decision
of the decision would
with only the Northern
Southern Whigs. He left
.

some few remarks,

ams, of Tennessee, and
important remarks, and
delegation there was
ly Cullom and Jones.
ement prevailed at
and there remained from
rt of North Carolina,
All the other
were wholly unrepresent-
mechanics—exclusive-

N. C., said he stayed
to hoped the Caucus
Compromises, and it was
North Carolina would vote

ssed his colleague to

no man could hope to
unless for the Compro-

his position at length:
Mr. Perry stood upon the
ould receive

ersey ensued between
Stanly and Truman Smith,
ed amidst great
midnight.

ournment, Mr. Man-
ced a manifesto from
Whigs, and in that
uthority to convene the
y was given.

to indicate a sectional
Whig party. Such men
Dawson, Berrien, Grier,
and Pearce, of the Senate,
Maryland Representatives,
ent members, absented
sequence of the pre-
on of the Chair.

particulars, we refer the
esting discussion of the
House of Representatives—
preceding page.

FROM EUROPE.—The Asia ar-
York on the 21st inst. The
unimportant and uninter-

market exhibited increased
prices of lower qualities had
the week about ½d per lb.
ever, was almost too lim-
narket.

District Convention, to
ates from the 7th Congres-
the Baltimore National
was held in Wilmington on
Fourteen Delegates were ap-
F. George, Sam'l J. Person,
O'Neill, W. C. Bettencourt, D.
T. J. Faison, Dr. Bunting,
Sr., W. Winslow, J. T.
R. Keenan, David Reid, G.
D. McDowell.

FILLMORE AND SCOTT—MANGUM, &c.—We are more and more astonished and mortified, the more we think of it, at the desertion of Mr. Fillmore by any Southern man, in view of his eminent services to the South and to the country, in maintenance of the Compromise measures; in view also of his unselfish patriotism, which not only impelled him to do his duty in defiance of the known opposition of a great party in his own section of the Union, but likewise inclined him to withdraw himself from among the list of candidates for re-election, and carefully to abstain from any use of the great power and patronage which his position might give him to promote his own ambitious purposes, if he had any. It is well known that Mr. Fillmore intended in his last annual message to announce his wish not to be considered a candidate for re-election. It is equally well known that his own desires were overcome by the persuasions of his Southern friends, and of the friends of the Union every where, who urged that his withdrawal would seem a striking of their flag to abolitionism, and a confession of loss of popularity at the North for having done his duty to the South. That many of them would abandon their party ties in disgust, and with imputations on him, as wanting in nerve to meet the consequences of his own right action. And that, however his own comfort, or fame, might be promoted by the course he proposed, yet it was due to his friends and country, to leave the selection of a candidate to the free choice of the Whigs in Convention.

Under all these circumstances, it is peculiarly proper that the Southern Whigs, and especially the North Carolina Whigs, should feel deeply alive to their own honor, in firmly sustaining their faithful friend, and should abate nothing of their zeal in consequence of the extraordinary course of Mr. Mangum, whose speech is not only in direct opposition to all the feelings of all his constituents, but would seem to have been made at the very last moment before the assembling of our State Convention, as if with a view of distracting our councils, and diverting the powerful current of public opinion from the direction in which it has steadily set, into a new and dangerous channel.

Let not our people be deceived by the braggart declarations of Mr. Mangum, that Gen. Scott is the only available candidate. If it be so, what but the support of the Seward faction at the North, makes it so? And is that a motive which should influence a Southern man to go for him? On the contrary, it is quite a sufficient motive for opposing him to the last. And we do not hesitate to say, that under present circumstances, maintaining his present position, Gen. Scott cannot possibly get a solitary electoral vote in all the South. We beg that the declaration may be marked. We meet every day with Whigs who declare that they never will vote for him for President under any circumstances; and with others who will not vote for him whilst he maintains his present attitude of silence, for the evident purpose of conciliating those whose favorite candidate he is understood to be. Such too is the tenor of numerous letters we have received. We speak plainly, for we desire that our Northern friends shall be under no misapprehension on the subject.

For ourselves, we would prefer defeat under Mr. Fillmore to success under any non-committal candidate. The interests of the South and of the Union are of too inestimable value to be risked upon any doubtful man. The honor of the South is, in our opinion, involved in a firm support of Mr. Fillmore. Upon those, therefore, who truckle to Sewardism, be the responsibility of defeat, if defeat should come. But it need not be so. There is good sense and patriotism enough in the land to continue in power a wise, and just, and patriotic, and unselfish, Administration, such as the present. There has not been a better since the days of Washington—not one which has earned, and now maintains, in a higher degree, the confidence and affection of the American people. Let us stand by it, therefore, at all hazards and to the last extremity. Having found a man at the North who is faithful to us, through his faithfulness to the Constitution, let us never desert or betray him. Our fidelity to *him*, will entitle us to look for fidelity from that section. Our abandonment of him, would leave us deservedly friendless and powerless there.

THE ADMINISTRATION AND GENERAL SCOTT.—The reader of Mr. Mangum's speech will observe that he charges the Administration with an effort to identify Gen. Scott with the abolitionists, and with intriguing to defeat his nomination by an improper use of Executive patronage.—We have seen no evidence of such a course upon the part of Mr. Fillmore, and the Washington Republic, in denying the charge, holds the following language:

"The fact is perfectly well known that here in Washington, under the very eye of the Administration, there are leading bureau officers who have been for months actively engaged, and who are now engaged, in wielding all the influence and patronage of their places in favor of the distinguished man under whose banner the honorable Senator has so gallantly enlisted. They are left to pursue their own course unmolested, because it has been no part of the policy of the present Administration to interfere with the exercise of private judgment among any section of the party which has elevated it to power."

"We are at a loss to understand what Mr. Mangum intends by the 'premature activity' of the President's friends. We have seen no signs of such activity, unless the popular demonstrations may be so considered, which have induced even Mr. Mangum to proclaim that he understands, from evidences that he 'cannot question, that a majority of the people of North Carolina prefer the present President for the succession as their first choice.'"

Whilst our Whig Senator, Mr. Mangum, can find nothing to commend in Mr. Fillmore's administration of the government, during the past perilous two years, his political enemies, and among them, those who are even likely to be candidates in opposition to him, respect and praise him. It is admitted by the ablest men of the opposition that he has discharged the arduous and responsible duties of his station with ability and honesty. Even Gen. Cass said, on the floor of the Senate:—

"The Administration has placed itself high in the great work of *purifying the country*, and they have received the meed of approbation from political friends and political foes. I partake of the same sentiment. I do them justice. But I am a Democrat, and, God willing, I mean to die one. This is a Whig administration, but that is no reason why I should not do them justice; and I do it with pleasure in this great matter of the *salvation of the country*, if I may so say. I have done so, and shall continue to do so, whatever sneers their papers may contain; for I do it not for their sake, but for the sake of truth and the country."

Senator Clemens, of Alabama, another Democrat, in the Senate Chamber has also said:—

"Sir, I *honor him for his course*, and if the approbation of a political opponent, who has in times past done him some wrong, be at all grateful to him, let him be assured that *not I only, but thousands of others* of my political friends, *heartily thank* him for what he has done, and fervently thank God that we have in this crisis *a patriot* and *a statesman* at the head of affairs *who knows his duty and dares to perform it.*"

Senator Butler, of South Carolina, has also said:—

"*Justice and the occasion* require me to say that I do not believe the power called for would be abused by the present Executive. The precedent of the direction of a *wise and just President* might be the rod of power for a military despot."

Here is proof upon the record that Mr. Fillmore has acted with an eye single to the common good in his public administration, and such a record ought to mantle the cheeks of his Whig traducers with shame and confusion.

The reader's attention is called to a remarkable letter from the Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Express, giving statements current there as to Mr. Mangum's course, and drawing conclusions therefrom of the highest importance to the people of the South, and especially of North Carolina. Those statements may or may not be true, but the views of the effect of Mr. Mangum's course on Northern Whigs are undoubted well founded.—They furnish the strongest possible motive, if any were wanted, for preserving a firm and united front in favor of Mr. Fillmore.

P. S. It will be seen that Mr. Mangum strongly denounces the letter as false.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Tuesday the 20th, the Deficiency Appropriation bill occupied the day.

On Wednesday, the Deficiency Bill was discussed by Messrs. Gwin, Hunter and Miller.

On Thursday, Mr. Mangum made a personal explanation in defence of himself against certain charges contained in a letter published in the New York Express. He pronounced the charges unqualifiedly false, and branded their author as a falsifier, and unworthy the association of gentlemen.—His remarks, being withheld for revision, have not yet reached us.

The apportionment bill was taken up and passed.

The deficiency bill was then taken up and discussed throughout the sitting.

On Friday, Mr. Hunter made an ineffectual effort to get up the Deficiency bill.

A resolution was adopted, devoting this day and every fourth Friday thereafter to the consideration of such private bills as shall not be objected to.

Several private bills were taken up and ordered to a third reading.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Tuesday, nothing of importance occurred.

On Wednesday, the Homestead bill was taken up, and the Whig Caucus and the Presidency were discussed at great length. [The Intelligencer's sketch of the debate will be found on the preceding page.]

On Thursday, the debate on the Homestead bill was continued.

On Friday Mr. Brooks occupied some time in making a personal explanation in reply to the remarks of Mr. Mangum in the Senate yesterday. He was extremely severe upon that gentleman.

Mr. Stanly made a few remarks in reply.

A resolution was adoptdd to close the debate on the Homestead bill next Thursday at 2 o'clock.

GREAT STORM.—Immense damage has been done in Virginia and the District of Columbia by a flood of rain which fell last week. From Winchester and Harper's Ferry to Washington City, houses, barns, bridges, and cattle were washed away.—The rail roads were several feet under water, and the canal damaged in many places. At Washington and Georgetown, the flood carried off bridges and houses, ran through streets into cellars and basements, carried off a portion of the Long Bridge, &c.

The Susquehanna river region also suffered severely.

In New York, about a dozen unfinished houses were blown down, and much damage done by water.

By Telegraph.

WHIG STATE CONVENTION.

RALEIGH, April 26,—6 P. M.

The Whig State Convention met at 12 o'clock,—John Winslow of Cumberland called to the Chair, and Lassiter of Granville appointed Secretary. Adjourned.

At the afternoon session, F P. Satterthwaite of Pitt was unanimously elected President; and Isaac Holt of Orange, Dr. Ramsay of Rowan, Nathaniel Green of Warren, and Sam'l Calvert of Northampton, Vice Presidents; and Seaton Gales and C. C. Raboteau, Secretaries.

The list of counties was then called, and the Secretaries announced thirty-seven counties, represented by about one hundred and forty delegates. Adjourned.

An informal session to-night. Kerr will evidently be nominated. Outlaw declines by letter.

THE SPECIAL SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE.—When, in the Observer of the 1st inst., we suggested that it was important that the Electoral Districts should be re-arranged without delay, and that therefore it might be as well to convene the Legislature of 1850-51, for the purpose of performing that duty *alone*, we did not advert to the provision in the amended Constitution, requiring the representation in our State Legislature to be fixed for the next 20 years by the General Assembly "at its *first session* after the year 1851." A called session of the Legislature now, cannot therefore meet and re-arrange the Electoral Districts and adjourn, without violating an express provision of our State Constitution which requires it to do other and more important things. It was elected without the slightest reference to those other things—without the least expectation that it would have to re-arrange the Legislative and Congressional Districts.—It would seem to be entirely proper, therefore, that the called session, which is inevitable, should be composed of the members elected in August next. And we are glad to hear that in that view we concur with the Raleigh Standard, which no doubt speaks its own and Gov. Reid's sentiments on the subject.

Taking it for granted, therefore, that the Governor will in due time convene the next elected Legislature, we repeat, it will have duties to perform of such vast importance as to call for the best talents of the State, and the strongest interest of the people. The Electoral and Congressional Districts to be arranged for ten years; the Legislative representation to be fixed for twenty years; a Senator in Congress to be elected, the Revised Statutes to be passed; provision to be made for meeting the State's subscription to the Central Rail Road; Free Suffrage, and the Convention question, to be disposed of; &c. &c.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot says in his letter of the 22d:

"Notwithstanding the secession of certain "anti-secession" Southern Whigs, the Scott stock has considerably advanced, since the Caucus. In fact, it seems to be generally conceded here just now, that the General is to be the nominee of the convention. The politicians seem to be making their arrangements in accordance with this foregone conclusion. We shall see what we shall see if the wires are in order on the 16th of June, and if the "wire pullers" hold out. In the mean time let it be borne in mind, that 'there is many a slip between the cup and the lip.'"

CHEAP POSTAGE.—In 1845, under the old high rates of letter postage, (5, 10, 12½, and 25 cents for single letters,) the receipts for postage amounted to $4,289,841 80. In that year the rates were reduced to 5 and 10 cents for ½ ounce letters. The revenue then fell to $3,487,199 35. In 1847, $3,945,893. In 1848, $4,326,850. In 1849, $4,705,176. In 1850, $5,552,984. In 1851, $6,551,977; or $2,262,136 more than under the old rates.

A NEW DEMOCRATIC DOCTRINE.—Among eight Democratic doctrines set forth by the late Democratic District Convention at Wilmington, is one which strikes us as being entirely new, viz: "7th. Of a denial of power in Congress to commence and carry on a general system of internal *imprisonments*," &c.

This is a doctrine which no doubt all parties will be agreed upon. We do not see the necessity of its introduction into the approaching canvass, and presume it is merely intended as a side thrust at President Fillmore, who a few days ago commuted the punishment of death upon a criminal in Washington to that of imprisonment for life in the penitentiary.

We should have regarded this as a typographical error, but that we find it in the official proceedings in the Wilmington Journal,—a paper which is usually very devoid of such errors.

Gov. Bigler, of Pennsylvania, has vetoed sixteen bills to charter new banks in that State.

DISTRICT CONVENTION.

It will be remembered that one of the resolutions passed by the Whigs of New Hanover, at their meeting held on the 8th of March, recommends Wilmington as the place, and the 12th of May as the time, for holding a District Convention, to select an Electoral Candidate, and also Delegates to the Whig National Convention. No objection has been raised to the place suggested, but some have thought that the time named was rather early. There are circumstances, however, (among them the meeting of the National Convention on the 16th of June, a period earlier than was anticipated by many,) which render it necessary that the District Convention should meet as soon at least as the twelfth of May, and we, therefore, on consultation with Whig friends, assume the liberty of proposing that said Convention meet in this town on that day.

Will the Whigs of the various Counties of the District please to take notice of the time, and act accordingly, as it is especially desirable to have every County represented.—*Wilmington Herald.*

Western Poetry.—The fertile and exuberant West, under the fervid heat of the Kossuth excitement, has produced the following *morceau:*

"There's a musterin' of nations,
A wakin' up snakes:
The devil's broken out again,
And all creation shakes."

MARRIED,

Near Troy, N. C., on the 6th inst., Mr. WILLIAM HICKS to Miss JANE, daughter of Jacob Lassiter.

[The above marriage was incorrectly printed, owing to bad writing, in the Observer of the 15th inst.]

At Raleigh, on the 16th inst., by the Rev'd Drury Lacy, ANNIE FORSTER HINTON, of that place, and JOHN R. S. BOND, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

In Wilmington, on the 21st inst., by the Rev. Mr. Heflin, Col. JOHN J. HEDRICK, to Miss S. E. BEERY, daughter of Mr. Samuel Beery.

DIED,

In Wilmington, on Wednesday evening last, Mrs. REBECCA NUTT, wife of Mr. John Nutt, aged 39 years.

At St. Mary's School, Raleigh, on the 18th inst., MARY LOUISA GORDON, daughter of the late Benj. W. Gordon, M. D., of Perquimons county, aged 13 years and 3 months.

Fayetteville Prices Current.

APRIL 27, 1852.

	From	To
BACON—	11	12
Hams,		
Sides,		
Shoulders,		
BEESWAX—	22	23
COFFEE—		
Rio,	10½	11½
Laguira,	11	
St. Domingo,	9	10
COTTON—		
Strictly prime,	7½	
Prime,	7¼	
Fair,	7	
COTTON BAGGING—		
Gunny,	16	18
Dundee,	13	16
Burlaps,	10	13
COTTON YARNS—		
No. 5 to 10,	15	
DOMESTIC GOODS—		
Brown Sheetings,	6	6½
Osnaburgs,	9½	10
FEATHERS—	32	35
FLOUR—		
Superfine,	4 75	
Fine,	4 50	
Scratched,	4 25	
GRAIN—		95
Corn,	85	90
Wheat,	85	60
Oats,	50	85
Peas,	80	
Rye,	90	
HIDES—		
Dry,	8	9½
Green,	4	
IRON—		
Swedes, common bar,	5	
Ditto, wide,	6	
English,	3	4
LARD—	10	11
LEAD—	6	7
MOLASSES—		
Cuba,	24	26
New Orleans,	40	
OILS—		
Linseed,	90	
Tanners',	60	70
SALT—		
Liverpool, (sack,)	1 50	1 60
Alum, (bu.)	40	
SEED—		
Flaxseed,	1 00	
Clover, per lb.	12½	15
SHOT—		
Common, per bag,	1 75	
Buck,	2	
SPIRITS—		
French Brandy,	50	55
Apple "	47	50
Northern "	40	43
N. C. Whiskey,	35	40
Northern "	35	38
N. E. Rum,	40	
Jamaica Rum,	2	2 50
French Brandy,	2	3
American Gin,	30	40
Holland Gin,	1 50	2
SUGAR—		
Loaf,	10	
Crushed,	9½	10½
St. Croix,	9	
Porto Rico,	7	9
New Orleans,	6	8
TALLOW—	7	8
TOBACCO—		
Leaf,	3	5
Manufactured,	15	30
WHITE LEAD—	2	2 25
WINDOW GLASS—8 x 10,	2	2½
10 x 12,	2½	2¾
WOOL—	18	20

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

BACON.—On this article, we advance our marks.

COTTON.—We advance our quotations. A better feeling is observable.

CORN.—We put up our marks on this article.

FEATHERS.—Scarce and wanted.

FLOUR.—No change.

Other articles remain about the same.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Turpentine—2500 bbls. sold at 2 70 for soft, and 1 70 for hard; virgin 3 50. Spirits 28 to 29. Rosin 95. Tar 1 70. Bacon—Hog round 11½ to 11¾, sides 11¾, shoulders 10½ to 11, hams 12. Lard 11¾. Corn 65. Pork $22. Fayetteville Flour 5 25 to 5 75. Hay 80. Oats 55. Timber—22 rafts sold; 1 at 4 50, 1 at $5, and the remainder ranging from 4 25 to 11 50.

At Charleston, cotton 6⅞ to 8¼.

At New York, middling cotton 8½ to 8¾. Corn 66 to 66½.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

April 25.—Steamer Southerner with goods for Cook & Taylor, Rockfish Co, P F Pescud, Ray & Pearce, M Hair, J Melver, H Murphy & Co, Lewis & Co.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

April 23.—Schr. J G Jones from Savannah, Geo.

The 30th Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of North Carolina, will be held in St. John's Church, Fayetteville, on the 3d Wednesday in May,—the 19th day of the month.

EDW'D LEE WINSLOW, Sec'y.

April 24, 1852. 85-2w

Raleigh Register, Salisbury Watchman, Newbernian, and Wilmington Herald, please copy.

☞ THE Whigs of Bladen are requested to meet at the Court House, on Monday, the 3d of May, (County Court week,) to appoint Delegates to the District Convention, which will assemble for the purpose of appointing Delegates to the Whig National Convention, and to nominate an Elector.

Wil. Herald copy.

H. & E. J. LILLY

HAVE just received large additions to their stock of SPRING GOODS, making their assortment very large and complete. All of which will be sold at low prices by the piece or otherwise.

April 26, 1852. 85 4t

NUTS AND FRUIT.

200 lbs. Soft Shell Almonds.
" " Brazil Nuts.
" " English Walnuts.
" " Filberts.
25 Drums Figs.
1 Case Prunes in fancy Jars.
100 whole, half, and qr. Boxes Raisins.
1 Case Preserved Ginger.
10 doz. Jars Pickles.
Soda, Lemon, Sugar and Water Crackers.

Just received by
CHARLES BANKS.

April 24, 1852. 84tf

FOR RENT.

THE dwelling at present occupied by the subscriber, situated on Haymount, nearly opposite Mr. E. J. Hale's residence. Apply to
I. B. HAWLEY.

April 26th, 1852. 85-tf

LAND FOR SALE.

THE undersigned, desirous of removing to the South, offers for sale his valuable TRACT OF LAND, lying in the North corner of Sampson county, near the Johnston and Wayne corner, on the old stage road from Fayetteville to Tarborough, at the fork leading to Clinton, 2 miles from Lee & Grantham's store, containing 633 acres, on which there is a comfortable dwelling and other necessary out houses. There is sufficient land cleared to employ three or four horses in its cultivation: fine farming land and first rate to improve. It is as healthy a place as there is in the State: has a first rate range for cattle and hogs: good Turpentine, Timber, &c., and about 10,000 Turpentine boxes cut, convenient to distilleries, stores, mills, blacksmith shops, &c. Persons would do well to come and look for themselves, for I am anxious to sell, and will sell low.

BOWDOIN GRANTHAM.

April 20, 1852. 85-3mpd

LOST OR STOLEN,

ONE Note on N. Panky for $3 37½, one on Daniel Panky for $7 40, one on S. C. Crouch for $19 45, one on J. T. Crouch for $5 95, one on D. S. Bennett for $10 40, one on do. for $3 80, one on W. H. Meacham for $12 50, one on J. H. Meacham for $14 37½, one on Alexander Jackson for $8 20, one on do. for $2 50, one on Jos. Hasty for $6 50, one on William Strothers for $23 63, one on do. for $7 50, one on Joseph Barmer for $12 42, on on Wm. McCaskel for $3 00, one on John Wade for $5 44, one on Jared Sanders for $5 77, one on Darius York for $1 00, one on do. for $4 10, one due bill on Nichol McRae for $2 50, one on D. A. Campbell for $3 00,—all payable to the subscriber. One Note on Malcom Nicholson for $35 00, payable to Sam'l Crouch.

A reward of $5 will be paid for the recovery of the papers, or proof to convict any one of having stolen them.

P. L. CHANCE.

Richmond county, April 15, 1852. 85-3tp

☞ The best Remedy for Coughs, Colds, and Consumption ever used in New Jersey, says the Plainfield Union of Sept. 26, 1848, is WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, which has been sold in that State a number of years, and after this long trial, we are enabled confidently to state, that it has given better satisfaction, and more of it has been sold and used, than any other Patent Medicine for the same diseases—and we have no doubt it is the best medicine now before the public for the diseases for which it is advertised. It has in many cases done great good, affording much relief to the sick and afflicted, and we safely recommend it to all who are troubled with Coughs, Colds, Consumption, and all other diseases of the Lungs, as a valuable, safe, and most useful medicine.

From the Dedham (Mass.) Gazette, Feb. 1848.

The introduction of this famous medicine to the public by Seth W. Fowle, has been of more service, probably, than any other article that has yet been discovered, and has effected more cures of various complaints that "flesh is heir to" than all the miserable compounds that have ever as yet been trumpeted throughout the country. The numerous certificates in his advertisement fully substantiate the virtues of it.

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. HINSDALE; at Raleigh by Williams, Haywood & Co.; at Cheraw by Dr. A. Malloy; and by Druggis's generally.

STEAMER SOUTHERNER

WILL leave Fayetteville every Wednesday and Saturday, at 7 o'clock, A. M., and arrive in Wilmington at 7 o'clock, P. M. And will leave Wilmington every Monday and Thursday, at 12 o'clock, M., and arrive in Fayetteville next morning.

R. M. ORRELL, Agent.

April 26, 1852. 85-tf

NEW GOODS,

SPRING, 1852.

W. & J. T. ANDREWS,

LITTLE'S MILLS, N. C.

ARE now receiving their Stock of SPRING GOODS, purchased for cash in the Northern markets, embracing a large and varied assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods, and Gentlemen's Wear.

We respectfully request the attention of the ladies to our stock of supr. plain and rich fancy Silks; plain and fancy Barrages; supr. Barrage Delaines; Fancy Emb'd Jaconetts and Swiss Muslins; Lawns, of the newest styles, in great variety, and at all prices; supr. Fancy Chambray; English and French Ginghams; supr. Silk Tissues, of the richest patterns; supr. Cambric Handkerchiefs; a fine assortment of Silk and Kid Gloves, Lace Mitts and Fancy Goods.

In the gentlemen's department may be found, supr. French Cloths, blk and col'd; French Cassimeres, of the latest styles; supr. 6 x 4 Silk Prap de Ete, for Coats; blk and col'd Cashmerets; Plain and Fancy white Linen Drills; a handsome assortment of Vestings; a large and superior lot of ready-made Clothing, made in the best manner and most fashionable styles, for city trade. To this lot of goods, we would call especial attention.

ALSO—A full supply of other goods in the piece, of all grades and prices, for men and boys.

—ALSO—

An assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c.

Persons wishing to purchase any of the above articles would do well to call and examine this stock.

☞ He still carries on the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its branches.

HUGH GRAHAM,

South-west corner of Market Square.

April 17, 1852. 84-3m

NEW BOOKS.

BANCROFT'S U. STATES, vol. 4th: The Swamp Steed, or the Days of Marion and his Merry Men: Putnam's Library, No. 6, being Home Narratives, from Dickens' Household Words: The Maiden and Married Life of Mary Powell, being No. 3 of Appleton's Popular Library: Zachos' New American Speaker: Bullion's Greek Grammar: Smith's 1st Geography: Mitchell's Primary Geography, &c. Just rec'd
E. J. HALE & SON.

April 22, 1852.

TEA!

HYSON, Imperial, Young Hyson, Oolong TEA: Chocolate, Mustard, Sweet Oil.

For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

March 17, 1852. 74tf

FREEMAN & HOUSTON,

MERCHANTS,

Wilmington, N. C.

RESPECTFULLY tender their services to the citizens of New Hanover and adjacent counties, for the transaction of business. The senior partner, D. C. Freeman, is located in the city of New York; the junior partner, George Houston, in Wilmington. If desired, advances will be made on consignments to and from either place. All business entrusted to them will receive proper attention; and orders for goods will be promptly and carefully filled. They keep constantly on hand, in Wilmington, a well selected and general assortment of such articles as are required for family and plantation use, and the retail trade; which they will dispose of on reasonable terms for cash, or in exchange for naval stores or other produce.

Wilmington, April 10, 1852. 85-3m

HEAD QUARTERS,

Second Division N. C. Militia,

FAYETTEVILLE, April 20, 1852.

THE Major General of the Second Division N. C. Militia announces the following Staff appointments:

ARCH'D S. BROWN, Division Inspector, Rank, Lt. Col.

NEILL A. McLEAN, Division Quartermaster, Rank, Lt. Col.

ANDREW J. O'HANLON, }
THOMAS G. HALL, } Aids. Rank, Major.

They will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

J. WINSLOW, Maj. Gen.

2tpd] 2d Div. N. C. M.

NEW GOODS,

JUST RECEIVED.

THE undersigned has just received his stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, consisting of **Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings.**

Black, brown, green, blue and olive Cloths; white silk and satin Vestings; Marseilles ditto, white and colored; Linen Drillings, white and colored; Doeskin Cassimeres; fancy do.; Drab de'Ete and Pombazines.

—ALSO—

An assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c.

Persons wishing to purchase any of the above articles would do well to call and examine this stock.

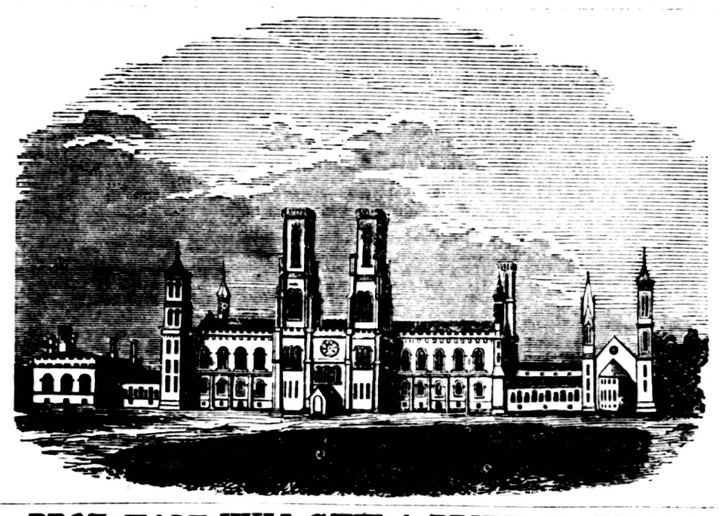
☞ He still carries on the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its branches.

HUGH GRAHAM,

South-west corner of Market Square.

April 17, 1852. 84-3m

WONDERFUL AND AMUSING!



PROF. HALE WILL GIVE A BRIEF COURSE OF

LECTURES AND ASTONISHING EXPERIMENTS

IN THE NEWLY DISCOVERED SCIENCE OF

ELECTRO-BIOLOGY,

At FAYETTEVILLE HALL, commencing on This (Monday) Evening, April 26, 1852.

☞ *Cards of Admission Twenty-five Cents—No half Tickets. Clergy free.*

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture to commence at 8. For particulars see small Bills.

☞ Should the weather prove unfavorable, the Lecture will be postponed until the first fair Evening.

MARRIED,

On Thursday evening last, by C. A. Harrison, Esq., Mr. JAMES A. WARWICK to Miss ELIZABETH S. HOUSE, daughter of William House, all of Sampson county.

DIED,

In Selma, Ala., on the 14th inst., Mr. WILLIAM TILTON WADDILL, in the 32d year of his age. Mr. Waddill removed to Alabama with his father, Col. W. Waddill, and there held several offices of distinction. He was a young lawyer of fine talent, but owing to his health, was prevented from practising.

In New York, on the 17th inst., Mr. THOS. B. LIPPITT aged 52 years, formerly a merchant of this place, where he is well remembered as a zealous and consistent member of the Episcopal Church.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

April 21.—Steamer Chatham, April 22d, and Steamer Gov. Graham and Boat Telegraph in tow, with goods for G. Womack, D Murphy, E C Hall, R T Long, Deep River Man Co, Starr & Williams, J W Baker, Harriss & Kirk, C Banks, W Albright, Holt, Murray & Co, J H & J Martine, R G Lindsay, E Green, G H Lee, E L & J A Pemberton, J Godwin, H L Mayrover & Co, W T Shemwell, Carr & Watson, Wall & McDonald, Peter Munroe, A S & E Moss, J C Poe, Patridge & Co, E Fuller, Rowan Factory, Latimer & Brown, M W McNair & Co, C Calson, R McIntosh, S D Pearce & Son, J R & S Gilmer, C N McAdoo, C G Yates, Union Man Co, J R & J Sloan, T Hearne, Long & Webb, Rankin & McLean, Rankin, McLean & Hanner, Blum & Smith, J W Eccles & Co, Gilmer & Glenn, Blum & Son, J McIver, Dr J J Wilson, J F Chambers & Co, N D Bain & Co, A B Caddelenigh, Lash & Moore, Crumpler, York & Hamlin, R Marsh, A H Marsh & Son, Laws & McCuiley, M W & P A Holt, J H Thompson, E Belo, W A Lash, A Whitehead, A Scales, S G Coffin, J Long, Dr W D Lindsay, E Gray, A S Horney, G W Johnson, J W Farish, R Foster, M Brown & Son, Dr D P Weir, Wagoner & Thomason, G Brandt, File, Leach & Co, J H Foust, W S Gunter, M A Poe, S Syler, J W Conrad, Mickle & Ashe, Bruce & McNeill, Jenkins & Roberts, J M Worth, Dr A Lindsay, Moss & Harriss.

April 21.—Steamer Henrietta, with goods for E & H Fries, F Fries, Hunt & Adderton, J & E Garrett, W Munday & Co, J S McCubbins, D Caswell, D & W McLaurin, E A Vogler & Co, T Fredrick, J Kyle, Brown, Fraley & Co, Cook & Johnson, McDonald & Whisler, S W Tillinghast & Co, J R McIntosh, Geo W Brown, I Dodd, W Broughton, S J Hinsdale, C F Sussdorff, A McLauchlin, H Brandegart.

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

We are receiving, at our NEW STAND, No. 4 Person street, Green street and Market Square, a LARGE and general assortment of

Seasonable Goods,

Consisting in part as follows:

Worsted, Cotton and Satin Check Dress Silks; Embroidered and plaid Silks; Challys; Berage Berage De Laines; Tissues; Crape De Laines; Organdies; Embroidered printed Lawns and Apron Gingham; Jaconet, Swiss, striped and barred Muslins; Gingghams and Chintzes; Bombazines; Silk and Worsted Alpacas.

—ALSO—

A rich assortment of Embroidered Collars, Cuffs, Capes, Berthers, Undersleeves; Chemizettes, Bobbed Nets; Embroidered Lawns, Lace and Crape Shawls; Muslin and Lace Mantillas; Embroidered Muslin, Thread Lace and Edgings; Swiss and Cotton Edging and Inserting; Silk and Worsted Gloves; Ribbons, Tables, Flowers, &c.

For Gentlemen's Wear.—A fine assortment of Clothes, Cassimeres and Vesting; French and English Drab D'Ete; Queen's Cloth, Cashmeret, Satin and Brush Linens; White and Colored Linen Drilling.

A complete assortment of

Bonnets, Hats, Boots, Shoes, Umbrellas, Parasols,

With many other articles not enumerated, making our assortment the largest and best we have ever offered in this market.

To the above goods we would call the attention of our customers, friends and the public generally, as we intend to sell them as LOW as any other house in this market.

ALEX'R JOHNSON & CO.

March 18, 1852. 74tf

WINTER SUPPLY.

We are now receiving our winter supply of Goods, 3 doors below the Market House, south side Person street, where may be found the following articles:

Sugar, of all grades,
Coffee,
5 Hhds. Cuba Molasses, sweet,
2 Hhds. Sirup, a superior article,
Green and Black Teas,
Cheese of three different qualities,
Rice, Pepper and Spice,
Rope and Bagging,
60 Bbls. Mackerel,
Shoes and Boots of extra large size,
Shovels, Spades and Forks,
Corn Planghs and Points,
Axes of the best brands,
Knives and Forks,
Nails and Iron,
20,000 lbs. Cotton Yarn.

With a great many other articles cheap for Cash or exchanged for Produce. Call and see.

CROSS CREEK CO.,
C. Benbow, Pres't.

Dec. 20, 1851. 50tf

MACHINE SHOP & FOUNDRY.

Stafford, Clark & Dixon,

Manufacturers of all sizes of Brass Pumps and Threshing Machines, Cloth Portable and Stationary, Wool Carding Machines, Screw Cutters of various patterns, Wheat Fans, Mill and Factory Gear, Saw and Grist Mill Irons, Bark Mills, Edge Tools, &c. &c. &c.

THEY respectfully inform their customers and the public that they continue to carry on their business at their Machine Shop, near SNOW CAMP, Alamance county, North Carolina, where they are prepared to execute all work in their line with neatness, punctuality and despatch. With an increased variety of tools and labor-saving machinery added to our establishment the past winter,—a well selected assortment of materials purchased at the lowest cash prices,—workmen of known skill and ability, together with long experience in the business,—duly justify us in saying, as to quality and price, our work has not, will not, and shall not, suffer in comparison with any other Shop in the South.

Grateful to the public for past favors, they solicit a continuance of their patronage.

N. B. Please send your orders soon, as our motto is "first come first served." Letters addressed to the subscribers, at Snow Camp, N. C., will receive prompt attention.

STAFFORD, CLARK & DIXON.

March 18, 52. 74-6m

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, either by note or account, are requested to call and settle the same as early as possible. He may be found one door West of Liberty Point, with the most of his ready-made work saved from the late fire. Persons in want of any articles in my line of business, would do well to call, as I will sell cheap for cash, or on time for approved note.

JAMES SUNDY.

Jan'y 10, 1852. 55tf

FURTHER NOTICE.

I take this method of returning my sincere thanks to those gentlemen who saved the goods from my Shop on the morning of the 3d inst. But for their kindness and exertion, I would have lost all.

JAMES SUNDY.

OILS, &c.

WINTER Bleached Sperm OIL.
Ditto ditto Whale ditto.
Tanners' Oil.
Linseed Oil.
Vegetable Paint Oil.
Pine Oil.
Burning Fluid.

For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

March 17, 1852. 71tf

N. B. STARBUCK,

Troy, New York,

IRON FOUNDER AND MACHINIST,

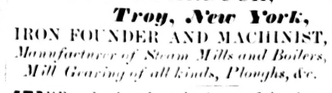
Manufacturer of Steam Mills and Boilers, Mill Gearing of all kinds, Ploughs, &c.

THE undersigned, as the Agent of the above Establishment, will order any articles which may be wanted, on application to him.

The Steam Mills manufactured by Mr. Starbuck have been tested, and are highly approved on the Plank Roads about Fayetteville.

EDW'D LEE WINSLOW.

Fayetteville, Sept. 4, 1851. 20tf



NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS For 1852.

THE subscriber would call the attention of his friends, and the public in general, to one of the largest varieties of

Spring and Summer Goods

Ever offered by him in this market. Among his assortment may be found:—Gentlemen's DRESS HATS, to wit: Kossuth, Moleskin, Beaver, Silk, Brush and Angola, with a complete assortment of all other kinds of Fur and Wool Hats usually found in this market.

—ALSO—

Straw Goods in abundance, to wit: Panama, Rice Straw, Pedal, China Pearl, Leghorn (Kossuth styles) and Palm-leaf HATS, for Gentlemen, Youths, Boys and Infants.

—ALSO—

A good assortment of Boots & Shoes, for Gentlemen, Ladies, Misses, Youths, Boys, Children, and Servants; all of which will be offered on very accommodating terms for the Ready Cash, or to those that are willing to cash their accounts when presented.

JOHN C. THOMSON,
South-west corner Market Square.

March 20, 1852. 77tf

STAGE leaves WARSAW daily on the arrival of the cars, say 10 o'clock a. m., and arrives in Fayetteville at 9 p. m.

McKINNON & McNEILL.

April 12, 1852. 81tf

Wilmington and Goldsborough papers copy until forbid.

SPRING GOODS.

P. TAYLOR has just received a lot of desirable GOODS, suited to the Spring and Summer trade.

April 12, 1852. 81-1m

Fayetteville Branch

CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.

J. M. White & Underhill,

Drapers, Tailors, and Wholesale and Retail Clothiers,

110 William Street, New York,

AND

Person street, next door to Bank of Cape Fear,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WE would beg leave to inform the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that we have just received our supply of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, which comprises a general assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Which will be found worthy the attention of purchasers. Our assortment consists in part of the following:

COATS.—Black and Col'd cloth Dress, Frock and Sack Coats, all qualities; black and colored Cashmeret ditto; French and English Drap D'Ete ditto; Queen's cloth and Alpaca ditto; Fancy Coats of mottled Cassse and Tweeds; Kentucky Jeans; Linen and Cotton Ginghams; Brocha, buff and white Linens; white grass cloth Sacks, &c. of all qualities.

PANTS.—Of black and Col'd Cassimere; fancy single and fulled ditto; French and English Drap D'Ete ditto; white and col'd Drill ditto; Kentucky Jeans ditto; India and French Nankeen ditto, &c.

VESTS.—Of black Satin, Bombazine, Alpaca, black and col'd Silks; white and col'd Marseilles ditto; brown and pebbled Linen, plain and figu'd; Nankeen, Buff, Grass cloth, &c. &c. All of which are offered for sale as low as can be bought in the New York market, at wholesale and retail.

In addition to the above, we shall keep on hand a general assortment of Shirts, Drawers, Collars, Cravats, Hosier, &c. Also, Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings.

The TAILORING DEPARTMENT will be continued as before, and all orders for fine Clothing will be executed in the most fashionable style.

A. C. HART, Agent.

April 8, 1-52. 80tf

NOTICE.

PERSONS indebted to us by Bond or Book account due previous to Janu'y 1, 1851, must settle or we will make settlements by legal process.

J. & T. WADDILL.

152 Tons of ICE.

HAVING filled the Ice House at Campbellton with Boston Pond ICE, families and others can be supplied during the season with Ice at the following rates: For quantities of 5 lbs. and upwards, 2 cts. per lb.; less than 5 lbs., 3 cts.,—at the Market House before 9 o'clock every morning; after that time, 3 cts. per lb. will be charged for all quantities. The Ice will be delivered at 5 o'clock P. M. on Saturdays, instead of Sunday mornings.

Cash having been paid for the Ice, all accounts arising therefrom must be settled weekly.

The Ice House will be opened on the 12th inst.

CHARLES GODDARD.

April 5, 1852. 80tf

THE subscribers have on hand and are daily receiving the following GOODS:

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Cutlery, Oils & White Lead, a large assortment of Fish,

With many other articles not enumerated, embracing a large and well selected Stock, which they are disposed to sell LOW, either at wholesale or retail.

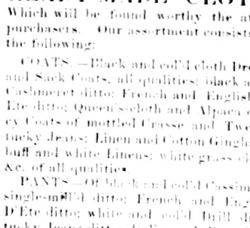
LEETE & JOHNSON,
2 doors West of Cape Fear Bank.

April 8, 1852. 80tf

ONE of our firm having received the appointment of AUCTIONEER, we solicit consignments at home and from abroad.

LEETE & JOHNSON.

Marble Factory.



By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE HAIGH & SON'S STORE,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1852. 55-1Ypd

PEKIN TEA COMPANY,

WAREHOUSES,

75 and 77 Fulton Street, N. Y.

THE Pekin Tea Company has been established many years, and has always maintained a high reputation for Teas of the most delicious character and fragrancy, and at prices which have in every instance given perfect satisfaction. The Teas are warranted pure, and may be returned if they do not prove to be as they are represented.

The Teas sold by this Company are done up in ¼ lb, ½ lb, and 1 lb packages; the first or inside wrapper is of lead; the second, water proof paper; the third, or outside wrapper, chinese rice paper; also, in 5 lbs chinese quattoons. The Company sell none but good Teas, done up in this superior manner, all grown in the most luxurious districts in China; they also have Teas of every description in chests and half chests.

Country Merchants will find it greatly to their interest to purchase their Teas of this Company, they can select as small a quantity of each kind as they like, and have them packed in one chest. Hotel Keepers may always be certain of having on their table a *uniform character* of Tea; and Families may not only be sure of good Teas, but can purchase any quantity their wants may require.

The following is a Catalogue of the Teas with the retail prices affixed.

GREEN TEAS.

Young Hyson,	50
Young Hyson, Sweet Cargo,	62½
Young Hyson, Fine Cargo,	75
Young Hyson Silver Leaf—this is a very superior Tea,	$1 00
Young Hyson Gobben Chop—this is the finest Tea cultivated in China; it is of the first pickings, and excels all other Green Teas for its delicacy of flavor, strength, and aroma; heretofore this Tea has not reached this country, except in small lots as presents to importers,	$1 50
Hyson, fine,	$1 50
Hyson, very superior plantation,	$1 50
Gunpowder,	75
Gunpowder, fine,	$1 00
Gunpowder extra fine, plantation,	$1 50
Imperial,	75
Imperial, fine,	$1 00
Imperial, extra fine plantation,	$1 50

BLACK TEAS.

Oolong, a rich black Tea,	50

Compare this low priced grade with Teas which are sold at most places as Oolong Tea, the difference is too plain, and the deception too palpable.

Oolong, fine,	62½
Oolong, Plantation growth,	75
Oolong, delicious,	$1 00
Ne Plus ultra,	$1 50

This Tea is as fragrant and sweet as a nosegay, it yields a perfume that is truly delightful; it is of garden growth, and superior to anything heretofore sold in this country.

English Breakfast, fine,	50
Fragrant English Breakfast,	62½
Hewgun Nixture,—a very rich and highly flavored Tea of superior quality,	75

Sold by D. & W. McLAURIN,
Agents, Fayetteville, N. C.

A Copy of the "Guide to Tea Drinkers," a very interesting treatise on the culture, &c., of Tea may be had gratis at their counter.

March 28, 1852. 77-tf

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

AREY, SHEMWELL & CO.

ARE now receiving direct from New York and Philadelphia, a complete assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

comprising every article usually kept in a Dry Goods Store, among which may be found:

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dress Goods, of the very best material, and the latest fashions. Such a variety will be too tedious to mention. We have the handsomest Crape and Berage Shawls we have ever offered in this market, and we would call the attention of the ladies particularly to our very handsome stock of **Vesites, Mantillas, Parasols, and Fans.**

—ALSO—

Thin Embroideries; Lace and Muslin Capes; Chemizets; Undersleeves; Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; Embrd Sacks; Infants' Waists and Caps; Cuffs and Collars.

We would also direct the attention of the ladies to our stock of BONNETS, of the latest styles of Silk, Crape and Straw. We would not forget to mention our stock of Boots and Shoes, for ladies, gentlemen and children. Together with their usual stock of Staple Goods, consisting in part of Damask Table Cloths, and Napkins; Linen and Cotton Sheetings; English, French, and American Prints; brown and bleached Domestics; Marseilles and Grass Skirts; Marseilles Quilts, of the best quality, &c.

HATS.

Moleskin, Panama, Leghorn, Kossuth, and Palm leaf, and a variety of other Goods.

To the above stock we would respectfully invite the attention of the citizens of Fayetteville and the surrounding country. And would take this method of returning thanks to the public generally for the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed on us; and would say, give us a call before buying, as we are determined not to be undersold by any.

We keep constantly on hand a good assortment of Ingrain and Brussels Carpeting; Sugar and Coffee, Tea, &c.

S. S. AREY,
P. SHEMWELL,
J. R. McDONALD.

Fayetteville, March 26, 1852. 77tf

Want of Money!

I WILL sell my *SUMMER RESIDENCE*, two miles from the Market, on the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road—one of the most desirable and healthy places in the county.

Also, 40 Shares of Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Stock, and 30 Shares of Fayetteville Hotel Stock.

With the largest stock of Ready-made CARRIAGES and BUGGIES ever offered in this place—over $5000 worth—completely finished. All of which I will sell at very reduced prices for cash or negotiable notes.

So little attention has been paid to the call made by me after the fire of the 2d Jan'y, on those indebted to me to call and settle, that I am induced to offer the above property at reduced prices to enable me to rebuild my Carriage Establishment and continue my business with convenience.

I shall place notes in proper hands for collection, if not paid soon. I have all my accounts made out to the 1st Jan'y 1852.

A. A. McKETHAN.

March 29, 1852. 77tf

WANTED,

20,000 BARRELS of TURPENTINE, for Distillery at the Plank Road Bridge on Big Rockfish. The best market price will be paid. For further information, inquire of John W. Murphy, at the Bridge, or of A. A. McKethan, Fayetteville.

Dec. 18, 1851. 49tf

1852.

New Spring Goods.

I AM now receiving a very large and well selected stock of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

Ready-made Clothing,
Groceries, Hardware and Cutlery,
Hats, Bonnets, Shoes,
Umbrellas, Parasols, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

75 Barrels Mackerel.

These Goods have been selected with the greatest care, and will be sold as cheap as any Goods in the market. Those wishing to purchase, will find it to their interest to examine these Goods before purchasing elsewhere.

W. F. MOORE.

March 22, 1852. 76tf

Blank Warrants for sale here.

NEW GOODS.

WE are now receiving a very large and well selected stock of SPRING GOODS, consisting of a full assortment of

Fancy & Staple Dry Goods,

Among which may be found the latest and most fashionable styles of Ladies' and Gentlemen's DRESS GOODS,

Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Ready-made Clothing, Hardware, Groceries, Drugs and Medicines, Saddlery, Crockery, and Glassware.

A large and well selected stock of

Boots and Shoes, and Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gaiters, (very fine.)

SALT, IRON, MOLASSES and NAILS.

We intend selling as cheap as we can, and would be glad if our friends and the public would call and examine our stock.

J. T. COUNCIL & CAIN.

March 24, 1852. 76tf

New Spring Goods.

STARR & WILLIAMS

ARE now receiving a large and well selected Stock of SPRING AND SUMMER

DRY GOODS,

Panama, Leghorn, Palm-leaf, and other styles of Summer Hats; Shoes, Boots, Bonnets, Umbrellas, Parasols, &c.,

Which they will sell at the lowest prices for cash, or on time for approved notes. Merchants are requested to call and examine their Stock.

☞ We would also say to the Ladies and Gentlemen of this place and surrounding country, that we shall have open in a few days a large and varied selection of fashionable Dress Goods and Trimmings, suited to the season, to which we respectfully invite their attention.

STARR & WILLIAMS.

March 10, 1852. 72tf

Southern Manufacture.

WE have formed a company styled the Snow Camp Manufacturing Company, of Alamance County, North Carolina, two miles West of the Cane Creek Cotton Factory, on Cane Creek, at the Foundry owned by David Dixon & Brothers, and would respectfully announce to the citizens of Alamance and the adjoining Counties, that we are now prepared to Manufacture in the neatest and best style—Wheat Thrashing Machines, from two to six horse power; Cutting Machines of different sizes; Wool Carding Machines; double and Single Mill and Factory Gear; Saw and Grist Mill Irons; edge Tools; Cotton Yarn and Wool Lo'ls, &c.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to sell cheap for cash, or on time to punctual dealers. Our long experience in the Manufacturing Business enables us to feel no hesitation in saying that our work shall not be surpassed by any shop in the South.

All letters addressed to the Agent of the Company at the Snow Camp P. O., Alamance County, N. C., will receive prompt attention.

DAVID DIXON, Agent
of the S. C. Manufacturing Company.

Snow Camp, Dec. 9, 1851. 47-6mpd

SPRING STOCK.

THE undersigned are now receiving their SPRING STOCK, consisting of

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE.

Hats, Caps, and Shoes,

All of which will be sold low to punctual customers as heretofore.

Merchants and others will do well to examine their Stock before making purchases. We will not be undersold.

HALL & SACKETT.

March 11, 1852. 72tf

Price of Rags advanced.

THE PERSONS who have made contracts with J. F. Jordan & Co. for furnishing RAGS, are hereby informed, that we will pay 3½ cents per lb. on all Cotton Rags, Rope and Bagging, delivered to us after this date.

H. BRANSON & SON.

March 11, 1852. 72tf

500 Hands Wanted,

ON the line of the "Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation," for which liberal wages will be paid, and the payments made on the 10th of every month *by the Navigation Company*. Those desiring employment will apply to the Foreman at each Lock and Dam.

ISAAC CLEGG, President.

March 10, 1852. 72-6tM

COTTON YARNS for sale

by the bale, at Factory prices, by

STARR & WILLIAMS.

March 10, 1852. 72tf

JUST RECEIVED,

5 BBLS CRUSHED SUGAR.
5000 lbs. Wayne County Bacon.
15 bbls. Lard, No. 1.
64 boxes prime Tobacco.
40 bbls. Mackerel.

At Cross Creek Co.

C. BENBOW, Pres't.

March 1, 1852. 69tf

NEW GOODS.

JUST received, my Fall supply of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS, TRIMMINGS, &c., of the best quality, from New York. Also, the latest Report of the New York FASHIONS.

☞ I still continue to carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS, at my Stand on Hay street, and those who may favor me with their custom may rely on having their work done in a neat and fashionable style, and on the most favorable terms.

ARCHIBALD GRAHAM.

Oct. 27, 1851. 51tf

E. C. HALL,

OF ROME,

Successor of Hall, Sackett & Co.,

IS now receiving his Fall STOCK of GOODS, consisting of a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Saddlery, Hats, Caps, Shoes, Hardware, Groceries,

A much larger and more general stock than ever opened on the East side of the Cape Fear—which he is prepared and determined to sell to punctual customers, either at wholesale or retail, at greatly reduced prices.

☞ He would call particular attention to his stock of BOOTS AND SHOES. The assortment is unusually large, and of every quality and style, and having been bought for Cash, he can and will sell them very low.

You that wish Bargains will find it to your interest to give the Stock an examination before buying elsewhere.

Always on hand, a general stock of GROCERIES.

Oct. 18, 1851. 32tf

FAYETTEVILLE CONFECTIONERY.

CHARLES BANKS,

Confectioner,

INFORMS the public, that he has refitted his Establishment on Green Street, and has on hand a fresh supply of CANDIES, manufactured by himself out of the best Loaf Sugar, and warranted free from starch, flour, paste, and pernicious paints. His whole time and attention is now devoted to making Candy, and he is prepared to supply all orders with Candies equal to any made in the United States. These Candies he warrants to keep in any climate; and he will sell to Town or Country merchants, as cheap as good and pure Candy can be purchased in New York or elsewhere.

Fayetteville, Oct. 28, 1851. 34-tf

ALL those indebted to the subscriber will find their accounts made out by calling at the Foundry which will please be settled as early as convenient,

H. G HALL.

March 6. 71

T. S. LUTTERLOH,

Forwarding Agent,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Feb. 16, 1852. 65-3m

THOS. H. TILLINGHAST,

BOOK-BINDER,

Anderson St., Fayetteville, N. C.,

OPPOSITE MR. W. WINSLOW'S LAW OFFICE.

☞ Music neatly bound at short notice. Pamphlets and Periodicals bound, and old Books re-bound, in a substantial manner.

Dec. 8, 1851. 46tf

MASONIC INSTITUTE,

GERMANTON, N. C.

IN advertising our Institution, we do not intend to hold out inducements which cannot be realized. Contrary to many educational enterprises of these latter days, we are resolved *not* to humbug the community by pretending to what we are not. If liberal expenditures of labor and money can avail to place our Institution on an eminence that few can boast, *it shall be done.* One session has just closed, and our highest expectations have been more than accomplished.

EDIFICE, ETC.

The Edifice is a large brick building, comprising 7 apartments, the largest of which is used for the School Room, and will accommodate 82 students, *each one* provided with *a chair and desk.* The other 6 are appropriated to Recitations, to the Library, Museum, Laboratory and Principal's Study. The yard is tastefully enclosed, and is adorned with 18 flower mounds of various sizes, which are cultivated by the young gentlemen in the hours of recreation.

LABORATORY, LIBRARY, ETC.

The Lodge has ordered from Boston a superior set of Philosophical and Chemical apparatus, to cost not less than $500. Lectures will be given in the Laboratory before all the students during November. A Library of upwards of 600 vols., the greater part of which are new books, will be opened weekly for the benefit of the students. Our Museum cases already show above 800 different mineralogical and geological specimens. Lectures in mineralogy and geology will be delivered in October.

SESSION, TERMS, ETC.

The next session will open June 20th, and continue 27 weeks. Terms per *Scholastic year*, in the lowest branches of English $14; in the more advanced $20; and the classics $30.—Several of our best families have opened boarding houses, and will furnish excellent board, washing, fuel, lights, rooms and servants' attentions for $8 per month. Germanton is located in a high region of country, and is very healthy.

INSTRUCTION, GOVERNMENT, ETC.

The Principal, with assistants, compose the board of Instruction. Perhaps no Institution can exhibit a more perfect system and regularity both in and out of school than ours; and what renders the organization so complete, the students vie with each other in preserving it unbroken.

All communications should be addressed to the Rev. G. M. Everhart, the Principal.

ISAAC S. GIBSON, Master.

Germanton, N. C., April 14, 1852. 83-2m

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber is prepared to freeze CREAM for families or parties at the shortest notice. Call on

J. BROOKSBANK.

April 15, 1852. 83-2*

CARTHAGE HOTEL.

THE subscriber having purchased the CARTHAGE HOTEL, formerly occupied by the Rev. R. McNabb, is now prepared to accommodate Boarders, Lodgers and Travellers, as comfortably as could be desired. All who may favor me with a call shall be accommodated with the best this country can afford.

My Stables shall be well supplied with Forage and attentive Ostlers.

MALCOM KELLY.

Carthage, March 25, 1852. 77*3m

EXPECTING DAILY,

5 TONS of extra size IRON, from ¼ inch to 3 inch diameter, and [].

Extra size Steel, from ¼ inch [] to 2½, and 2 x 3 inch and ½ x 1½.

We are prepared to build ornamental fire-proof Doors and Shutters for Stores. Also, Door and Window Sills, Cast iron Pipes for sewers and water works.

HALL & BOLINGER.

March 6, 1852. 71*tf

Wheeler's Patent Improved Railway Chain Horse Power and Overshot Thresher and Separator.

THE subscriber takes this method of saying to farmers and others of North Carolina, that he has been appointed the General Agent, by the manufacturers, Messrs. Wheeler, Melick & Co., of Albany, N. Y., for the sale of the above Machines, and that he is prepared to fill all orders at Albany prices—adding only the charge of transportation. These Machines were used in Randolph county the past season, and gave universal satisfaction.

The two-horse Machines will thresh from 125 to 200 bushels of Wheat per day, and the one-horse Machines from 75 to 125 bushels per day.

Albany prices: Two-horse or double Machines, with fixtures complete, $145. One-horse ditto ditto, $120.

All Machines sold by me warranted to give satisfaction, or they may be returned.

Persons desirous of having these Machines should send their orders early, to enable him to furnish them in due time.

Address the subscriber, "Troy's Store, N. C."

J. B. TROY.

March 10, 1852. 73*tf

The Greatest Bargain ever offered to the Public!

DR. LEWIS L. HOLMES wishing to move West, offers for sale his PLANTATION where he now resides. It contains 243 acres, a great part of which is choice bottom and meadow land. There are on the premises a good two-story dwelling, kitchen, and all other necessary out-buildings, an excellent barn with stables attached, and a large double crib, lately finished; all of which are in good repair.—The land is well suited to corn, oats, wheat and cotton, and the meadows yield abundant crops of the choicest hay. The plantation is well watered—in proof of which, it is true that when the springs in the neighborhood had failed the past Summer, mine never ceased flowing.

Those wishing to have a location up the country, for health or a Summer residence, would do well to buy this, as it is in a fine healthy and elevated part of the State. The land is situated in Chatham county, N. C., distant 16 miles from Pittsborough and about 60 miles from Fayetteville, (the public road to the latter place passing directly by the premises,) and is only 14 miles from the head of navigation on Deep River, and will be but a mile or two from the plank road leading to Greensborough.

Possession given to the purchaser immediately, or at any time during the year.

For terms, &c. apply to me by letter or in person, or to Mr. Irving Goldston, at Hall & Sackett's, in Fayetteville.

Emerson's Tan Yard P. O.,
March 1852. } 71*3m

WASHINGTON

Livery Stables,

Hay St., opposite the Methodist E. Church,

Fayetteville, N. C.

THE Proprietors of this Establishment have recently added largely to their already fine stock of Horses and Vehicles. Thankful for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon them the past year, they humbly beg a continuance of the same.

JOHN J. PHILIPS.
ROBERT WOOTEN,

Jan'y 31, 1852. 63*tf

Grand Royal Arch Chapter

OF NORTH CAROLINA.

THE next Annual Meeting of this body will be holden in this town, on Monday the 7th day of June next. Subordinate Chapters are required to send Delegates and Returns.

H. P. RUSSELL, Grand Sec'y.

Wilmington, March 31, 1852. 79*tm

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to an order made at March Term last, the subscriber will sell on Tuesday of Superior Court next, being the 11th May, at the Court House in Fayetteville,

510 *Acres of LAND,*

Belonging to the heirs of Duncan Ray, Esq., dec'd, on Deep Creek, and immediately on the South side of Lower Little River, adjoining the lands of Neill Ray, Monroes and others, 187 acres of which, including the improvements, are subject to the Widow's dower.

Terms: Six months credit, with notes and approved securities.

WILLIAM McMILLAN, Adm'r.

March 15, 1852. 77*tM

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

SAMPSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1852.

Young Wilson and others *vs* Arthur D. Wilson, administrator, and Ezekiel Wilson.

Petition for settlement and distributive share.

THIS cause coming on to be heard, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Ezekiel Wilson is a non resident of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that six weeks' publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for said defendant to be and appear at the next Term of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Sampson, at the Court House in Clinton, on the third Monday of May next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, to said Petition, otherwise the allegation therein contained will be taken pro confesso, and the Petition will be heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, J. R. Beaman, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Clinton, the third Monday in February, 1852, and seventy-sixth year of American Independence.

J. R. BEAMAN, C. C. C.

(Pr. adv. $5 50.) 75-6t

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, having determined to continue his business in Wadesborough, takes this method of informing the public that he may still be found at his old stand, South of the Anson Hotel, where he will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of the most choice Liquors, Wines, Cordials, Cigars, and other refreshments usually found in this section of country. He hopes by strict attention to his business, rigid preservation of good order, and unceasing care for the comfort and enjoyment of his customers, to merit and receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

WM. W. SANDERS.

Wadesborough, July 15, 1851. 7tf

LEATHER BANDS.

THE subscriber has put up machinery for stretching, cementing and riveting Bands with copper rivets. The Bands are stretched with powerful machines, made expressly for that purpose, and the difficulty of bands stretching and ripping, under the common way of making them, is entirely removed by this process. Bands made in this way will hold their width evenly, run true, and have a uniform bearing on the drum or pully, and will give from 15 to 20 per cent. more power than those made in the ordinary way. They are made out of our best selected oak tanned Spanish Leather, and no pains will be spared to make them equal to the best Northern Bands, and will be sold as low as can be bought in New York.

CHAS. M. LINES,
Firm of Tomlinson, Lines & Co.,
Hunt's Store P. O., Guilford co., N. C.

REFERENCES.—J. R. & J. Sloan, Greensborough; Chas. E. Shober, Salem; Peters, Sloan & Co., McCulloch Mine; Mr. Ely, Hodgen Mine; Holmes, Earnhart & Co., Gold Hill, Rowan county; T. S. Lutterloh, Fayetteville.

Jan'y 22, 1852. 61*tf

HALL & BOLINGER offer for cash the following Castings:

1 set 35 inch Hotchkiss Wheels, $30.
1 Saw Mill Crank and Gudgeon, $20.
1 best cast steel Saws, $5 50.
Rag Irons, 4, 4½, 5, 5½ feet, at 5c. per lb.

The above Castings are warranted to perform well, and are made of the best iron.

Also, Racks and Rollers for Saw Mills, Self-Setters for ditto, Cast iron Rag Wheels for do. Bolts of every description, Grates for burning saw dust in Steam Mills, Mill Spindles, Mill Gearing, Corn Shellers, Fire Backs, Iron ornamental Fences of different patterns, Pulleys, Hangers, and Shafting Castings for Cotton Factories.

March 6, 1852. 71*tf

NOTICE.

WILL be sold at the Court House door in the town of Carthage on the first day of May next, a VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND, the property of Samuel T. Jackson, containing 100 acres more or less, adjoining the town of Carthage, and bounded by the lands of W. T. Jenkins, A. C. McNeill and others.

Terms, six months, with approved bond.

S. C. BRUCE, C. M. E.

March 30, 1852. 79-4s

BANK OF FAYETTEVILLE,

14th April, 1852.

THE Annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will take place in the Fayetteville Hall on the 17th May next, at 12 o'clock, M. A general attendance is requested.

82-3td W. G. BROADFOOT, Cash'r.

NEW FIRM.

The subscribers have formed a copartnership in the general business of Merchandising, at Floral College, under the name and style of McInnis & Sutherland.

J. McINNIS.
J. C. SUTHERLAND.

April 17, 1852. 83*1m

FLORAL COLLEGE, N. C.

The subscribers are now receiving direct from New York, a general assortment of

Spring and Summer GOODS,

Consisting of black French and brown Cloth, Doe-skin and fancy Cassimere, B'k Satin Vesting, English and corded Drap D'Ete, Linen Drilling, white Marseilles, Verona Twills, Nankeen, Laconia Drill, printed Cottonade, buff and brown Linen, Carolina Stripes, brown Hollands, Tabby Velvet, bleached and brown Shirtings, bleached Jean, Ready-made Clothing, Hats, Boots, Shoes, Lawns, Ginghams, Prints, Cambric, embroidered Silk Tissue, black Alpaca, fancy figured and black Silk, Barege, plain and embroidered Organdie, India Book Muslin, plain and embroidered Swiss, Jaconet, Dress Trimmings, Ribbons, Chemizetts, Gloves, Corded and Grass Skirts, Parasols and Umbrellas, Bonnets, and a variety of fancy articles. Tickings, Sheetings and Jacquard Dfapers; Stationery and School Books; Trunks and Travelling Bags, Crockery and Looking Glasses.

HARDWARE.—Drawing Knives, Hatchets, Shoe and Claw Hammers, long Augers, Chisels, Paint Brushes, Pocket Knives, iron Coffee Mills, long Shovels, Manure Forks, Spades, steel and iron Weeding Hoes, Rice Hoes, Trace Chains, Axes, Cotton Cards, single and double barrel Guns.

GROCERIES.—Coffee, Tea, Loaf, Clarified, and Brown Sugar, Copperas, Epsom Salts, Alum, Madder, Indigo, Soap, Candles, Powder, Shot, Bar Lead, Nails, Iron.

Together with a great many other articles too tedious to mention; all of which we are determined to offer at as low prices as they can be obtained in any other market South. We invite our customers and the public generally to call and examine for themselves.

McINNIS & SUTHERLAND.

P. S. The subscriber returns his grateful acknowledgments for the liberal patronage that he has hitherto received, and hopes his old customers will now call and settle up ther old accounts either by note or cash.

J. McINNIS.

April 17, 1852. 83*1m

$25 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 15th August, 1850, a negro boy named ISAAC. The said boy is about 20 or 21 years old, 5 feet 10